

THE Gleichen Call



Ninth Year, No. 44

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1916

Per Year \$1.50

Pte. Percy Kingsmith Writes of His Doings

Allen Lindsay has received the following interesting letter from France, dated December 12, 1915. Dear Lindsay:—

No doubt you will be surprised to hear from me, but I just remembered I spent last Xmas. night with you and yours so the eve of my second Xmas. in the army, my thoughts turned to the first one, hence this epistle on my part.

We have just had a bath and a church parade this morning so you may say I have been purified both internally and externally.

We go in and out of the trenches every so often and we are not allowed to say where we are or when we go in and out, but needless to say we are out at present.

Well, how are the I.O.O.F. and the K. of P.'s progressing? I often wish I could drop in for an evening.

Well, this is an awful country to live in, to be in. It is composed of mud and water. The mud is of two varieties the nice sticky sort that is about as thick as bread dough and when you sink into it up to the knees you are liable to leave a boot behind you. The other kind is a sort of liquid mud like slap jack dough and when you are passing horses or ambulances on the road you get a nice shower bath.

When we are at home in the front line we have dugouts which are very damp and inhabited by little stranger's who crawl, run, jump and play baseball over your sleeping features. The dugouts have a fondness for caving in at most inconvenient times and then we have to camp under the stars or at least under the sky, as it is raining most of the time and the stars are not visible.

At times Mr. Fritz shows a most nasty temper and throws shrapnel, whiz-bangs and rifle grenades at us, which upset us and we are forced to return the compliment and generally give him a few more than he gives us.

Just for luck I have to come back to (must not tell you where) for the ration each day and as our subterranean road is out of order I come across country, and so does everyone else and once in a while we are spotted and then bang comes a shell and we give a good imitation of a gopher doing an underground exit. It is really surprising what a small hole I can crawl into, but then I am a lot thinner now than in the anti-bellum days. In fact two straws placed upright side by side would furnish excellent cover from view, if not from fire. There are now only three of us Gleichenites whom I know of in the regiment who are in the firing line now, and they are Bert Woods, Frank Vigar and myself. The Weddell boys are sewing shoes for the soldiers and Tommy Woodland is on the the divisional sanitary force. As you are doubtless aware Frank Vigar was slightly wounded a while back, but he is now on the job again. All the other boys are O. K.

Must bring this hot air to a conclusion. Remember me to all the boys and the girls, too. Hoping you are all well and with the best regards.

Yours sincerely,
PERCY KINGSMITH.

You should see the new pocket knives just received by the Gleichen Trading Company at all prices from 25c to \$3.50.

Queenstown Notes

By JOHN GLAMBECK

Never since the district was settled have Queenstown farmers experienced so much difficulty in getting their grain to market as this season, and when one realizes that the crop is more than double that of any other year, it is a rather serious question.

On November 9th the ferry stopped running and at that time practically only half the crop had been threshed.

As all farmers have a number of bills due early in the fall and generally being hounded to death in order to pay up, they tried to haul loads to Bassano, Lomond, Vulcan and Gleichen all the way around by the bridge. Distances varying from 25 to 45 miles involving a two day's trip. I have described some of those trails so it is hardly necessary to say anything more, but those long trips have certainly cut down the profit on wheat to a great extent. Horses have been killed on the road, wagons broken, etc. Perhaps the most serious accident of the season happened a couple weeks ago when a six-horse team and two wagons, belonging to Wm. Robertson went down the big hill at the Gleichen bridge. It appears that the neck yoke broke on top of the hill and that the brakes refused to work, thus plunging horses, wagons and driver down hill at a tremendous speed, landing in a heap in Little Axe's potato patch, killing one horse and hurting the others, cutting the driver badly and smashing all the wheels of the wagons, a total loss of several hundred dollars.

When the river finally froze over around Xmas, a new difficulty arose. It appears that the water was high when the river first began to freeze and when the water went down later it left great mountains of ice on both sides that had great tunnels or openings underneath that would not hold up a load. It made little difference when the weather turned colder, it did not improve that soft ice and quite a few farmers who tried to cross went into the holes and had their wagons broken. At last the farmers appealed to the provincial government for assistance to cut a trail through the ice and for the past week the government has had a force of men cutting ice so the trail over the river is now passable. But now we are up against a new trouble as it has snowed just enough to spoil the wagon trail but not enough to use sleighs. Of course we are also up against the car shortage. Still as every body has built granaries in Cluny we could ship sometime in the future if we can only get the grain hauled in before spring.

Gleichen Grain Market

SPRING WHEAT	
1 Northern	\$1.04
2 Northern	1.01
3 Northern	.96
4 Northern	.90
5 Northern	.78
6 Northern	.69
Feed	.64
2 C. W. Oats	.34
Ex. 1 Feed Oats	.31
3 Barley	.41
4 Barley	.39
Feed	.31
1 Nor West Flax	\$1.94
2 Can West	1.91
3 "	1.69

For high class Razors go to the Gleichen Trading Company, all prices from \$1 up to \$5.

Masquerade Ball and Box Social

The ladies of the Red Cross have now practically completed all arrangements for the masquerade ball and basket social for next Tuesday evening—January 25th—and already have disposed of a number of tickets. They have not only secured prizes for the best ladies and gentlemen costumes and the most comic for each sex and a special for the best home-made costume, but one for the best decorated basket. Now you bachelors here's a chance to get something better than mother used to make.

My, oh, dear! there are so many things on Tuesday night that it is really necessary that the grand march start at 8.30—and it will if there are only a dozen present—now get busy.

The prizes will be awarded early, and all will be required to unmask promptly at 10.30, then all may join in the good time. T. H. Beach has kindly consented to act as auctioneer and Messrs. J. J. Marshall and Sergt. Irvine as masters of ceremonies and Mrs. Irwin and her orchestra will supply the music. All the old time dances will be put on the program and a general good time is assured.

595,245 BU. GRAIN RECEIVED

The extremely cold weather of the past week and the shortage of cars has brought the elevator receipts low for the past week, there being only 4,875 bushels of wheat and 2,212 of oats taken in, totaling 595,245 for the season. Only four cars were shipped from here this week and one from Stobart, making a total of 300 cars from Gleichen and 18 from Stobart.

However, the Farmers Elevator is making an effort to relieve the situation of storage a little and already have lumber, gravel, etc., on hand to construct an additional elevator which Manager Bruce Awrey states will not be as high as the company's present elevator but will hold very nearly as much.

As will be seen by our market report all grain has advanced the past week, No. 1 Northern reaching \$1.04 on the streets of Gleichen yesterday morning.

IN MEMORIAM

The death of Mrs. Ira Miller at Queenstown last Thursday morning January 13th, is particularly sad as she leaves to mourn her loss a husband and a family of five children, ranging from twenty years to six weeks of age—four boys and an infant daughter—three of the boys being under 10 years, she also leaves her brother Lawrence Irvine of Queenstown and her father and two half sisters who reside in Indiana, as well as many friends throughout the Queenstown district and elsewhere.

The cause of her death is attributed to pneumonia and it is said she passed away most peacefully seeming only to fall asleep.

Her husband naturally was quite distracted over her loss but many kind friends came to his assistance and helped him in every way possible in his great bereavement, Mrs. Leavill taking charge of the infant girl.

Mrs. Page Bros. brought the remains to Gleichen the following day where it was prepared by Geo. W. Evans and shipped Saturday evening to Wanatchee, Wash., being accompanied by Mr. Miller, his four boys and Mr. H. S. Leavill and also by Mr. J. J. Aasgard as far as far as Calgary, the latter returning here on Monday. Mr. Leavill intends visiting his relatives before returning.

None but those who have sat in the shadow of a great bereavement can weigh such a sorrow as this. There is no language at our command by which the writer can fittingly portray the sadness of the husband and children. Life will never be quite the same to those who knew her, while those who were nearest to her will long for her with unutterable longings—long for a mother's counsel and advice and a wife's gentle and loving sympathy. She was a woman of strong Christian character, patient, loving and self-sacrificing.

For razor straps, brushes, shaving soap, etc., go to the Gleichen Trading Company.

Sergt. T. Irvine has received word officially that Sergt.-Major Robert Collins, of the Strathcona horse, was killed in action in September last while in charge of a squadron at the front. He was stationed at Gleichen with the R. N. W. M. P. for a year and left here in 1912 for the southern States and when war was declared hearing that the Mounted Police were forming a battalion offered his services. Then learning such was not the case he left at once for England and enlisted. While here he made many friends and was a very popular and an efficient officer. His death will be greatly regretted throughout this district.

A Queenstown Booster

In a recent issue of the CALL the editor paid me a rather fine tribute as a booster. I would like to say to this that I never boost unless there be a mighty good reason for doing so. There are some things connected with farming in Queenstown such as a wretched transportation, for farm markets, poor markets for our produce and other troubles that I do not boost but on the other hand condemn most severely and shall continue to do until they are remedied. The country itself deserves nothing but the highest praise and anyone who has lived here for a number of years and has seen the crops grown will bear me out in saying that Queenstown is one of Alberta's best farming districts and as such should be known to anyone seeking a home in Western Canada.

Alberta as a whole is a very good province but everybody must admit that there are some differences in the various districts.

We have practically never had a total crop failure in Queenstown. We have raised some crops in lean years and immense crops in good years. It is true that in the dry year of 1910 very little crops were raised here, but that was chiefly owing to the fact that few farmers had their land in the right shape to withstand a droughty season. Still small patches yielded fairly well.

The year 1914, the driest on record since the district was settled, every Queenstown farmer who had crops put in on well prepared summer fallow, harvested from 15 to 25 bushels of wheat to the acre, while large districts to the south and east of us never raised a kernel. As far as hail and frost goes Queenstown has also proven fortunate. With the exception of small stretches to the extreme west or south no damage has been done by hail during the nine years the district has been settled. In the matter of frost we have generally come out lucky. The severe frost which struck the whole country last year on Sept. 10, hit Queenstown too, but in other years we have suffered but very little from early frost and I have often noticed when I make trips west of the Buffalo Hills that when tops of potatoes and other garden stuff would be black over there the Queenstown gardens would still be green. It is true that we had frozen grain four years ago but on the high rolling ground, east of the lake, there were many fields that were scarcely touched and graded 3 and 2, the highest grade that year.

It is hard to beat Queenstown raising garden truck, and besides the usual truck we can grow beans, tomatoes cucumbers, squash, pumpkins and other tender vegetables if started in cold frames and some years we have matured them after seeding them right in the open.

My experience with small fruit has proven that every farmer can grow all he needs in that line if he will go at it intelligently. As to apples and plums I am now making some experiments but it is yet too early to say whether it will be a success or not, but I think that plums and crabs that will ripen in August will succeed at least.

There is no doubt districts to the north of us are more favored in the way of water and grass for stock. Still nearly every Queenstown farmer is now raising considerable stock, and as alfalfa, red clover and fodder corn will grow fine here I think there will also be plenty of feed for

stock in time to come.

Now, then, when Queenstown can boast of such a record it deserves to be boosted. There are other districts that have been boosted altogether too much, perhaps by people whose interest lay in boosting them. Some of these districts should never have been opened up for farming and a good many settlers in those districts are now sorry they settled there. In Queenstown practically all the vacant land that has been sold the last few years has been bought by residents or their relatives or friends which goes to show that the farmers living here have faith in the country and it ought to be the very best guarantee to anyone seeking a new home that Queenstown is the place to locate.

JOHN GLAMBECK

Coming Events

Jan. 25—Masquerade ball,
Jan. 22—T. H. Beach's Monthly auction sale.

Feb. 1—G. S. Warren, Ouelletteville auction sale.

Women's Institute—First Wednesday in each month:

Monday—Ad. changes required by noon at CALL office.

Every Monday—Oddfellows.

Every Thursday—K. of P.

First Tuesday after the full of the moon—Regular meeting of Gleichen Lodge No. 36, A. E. & A. M.

The first soldier's wedding to take place in Gleichen was solemnized by the Rev. Mr. Gandier at 12 o'clock, Saturday morning, Jan. 15th, when he united in bonds of holy matrimony Private Ernest Keyes, of the 56th battalion and Miss E. Celia, youngest daughter of Mr. George Moss, at the home of Private and Mrs. Arthur Roberts. The happy young couple left yesterday for Calgary carrying with them the best wishes of a host of friends.

It is with deep regret we report the death of the Rev. Stanley Stocken, which occurred at Calgary on Sunday last, Jan. 16th, the funeral taking place on Tuesday, services being held in St. Stephen's church in that city by Archdeacon Timm and the remains being interred in the Union cemetery. Strange as it may seem, his demise was not known in Gleichen until after the funeral and even now little is known of this sad occurrence, which is undoubtedly due to the great sorrow of his immediate relatives.

What a pleasant change in the weather.

FOR SALE—south half of section 31 tp. 18 rg. 20. \$20 per acre. \$1000 cash down. Balance 3 years at 6 per cent interest. Apply John Glambeck, Queenstown, Alta. 30tf

LOST—I red yearling heifer, brand VVJ left ribs. 1 roan yearling steer branded GR right ribs. Finder please notify H. M. Taylor, Cluny, Alta. 41

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 25 words or under 50c for one issue and 3 issues for \$1. Over 25 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Brand reading notices \$1.50 for each animal, three insertions. Over 25 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

In order to insure publication CASH MUST accompany each notice

FOR SALE—Some good prolific sows that had big litters last year, bred for early spring. T. W. Snowden, Ouelletteville, P. O. 45

FOR SALE—Marquis wheat bred up from Dr. Saunders selected. Grown on clean summer fallow, free from admixtures of other wheat, yielded 64 bushels to the acre and weighs out the granary 68 lbs. per measured bushel. Will take Cluny truck price for a few hundred bushels at my farm, to make room. T. W. Snowden, Ouelletteville, Alta. 45

FOR SALE—The south east 1/4 sec. 21, T. 19, R. 21, the John Mason place, all broke except 20 acres, fenced, good house, stable, well, etc. Price \$20 per acre, cash down \$1000, balance 4 years. Mortgage of \$1400 due Jan. 1st 1917. Apply to John Glambeck, Milo, P. O. Alta. 44tf

TO RENT—3000 acres of cultivated lands in good district. One crop harvested on above acreage. Will rent all or any part over 100 acres. Machinery may be rented with land. For terms and conditions apply W. J. Harris, Hussar, Alta. 47

FOR SALE—50 tons of wheat hay at \$4.55 per ton, Apply N. N. Hayes Gleichen. 40

FOR SALE—South East 1/4, 31 18 20, \$20 per acre \$500 down balance 5 years. Emil Korn, 2013 Cortez St. Chicago, Ill. 46

FOR SALE—A few young sows in pig. Apply Wm. Brown and Son Queenstown. 44

GIRL WANTED—For light house work. Apply C. J. Gaudaur, Gleichen. 44

FILMS or plates developed. Printing done. All work guaranteed first class. See F. A. Williams. Box 50 Gleichen. 48tf

THRESHING OUTFIT—For sale Case Separator, new 28-46. Gas pull engine 15.30, in good repair. Having finished my own threshing I will sell my outfit cheap for cash or half cash and balance on security. George Nelson, Box 22, Gleichen. 32tf

STRAYED—from ranch of Casper Bartsch, one dark bay gelding, fore top clipped, white spot on head, pigeon toed, branded E, blotched \$10 reward for delivery to above or information as to whereabouts. —Jack Matthews. 25tf

LOST OR STOLEN—Brown mare, small white spot on forehead, 5 years old, branded JD joined together on the right jaw, weighing about 1500 lbs. Has been missing over a year. \$10 reward for information leading to recovery. Apply to Jos. Desjardine, Box 101, Gleichen. 15tf

SAFE INVESTMENTS

The Anglo-French War Bonds at present yield about 8 1/2 %. They can be had in denominations of \$100.00 and upwards. Why not carry your SAVINGS in those Bonds which are SECURE and immediately SALEABLE?

Through the medium of our private leased wires we buy and sell on commission, for cash or on margin, all classes of stocks and bonds—also grain—on the Winnipeg, Montreal, New York and Chicago Exchanges. Correspondence invited.

Lougheed & Taylor, Limited

STOCK BROKERS

CALGARY CANADA

WITHIN THE LAW

BY MARVIN DANA

(Copyright)

(Continued)

For that reason Aggie Lynch was not actively offensive, as were most of the others. She was a dainty little blond, with a baby face, in which were set two light blue eyes of a sort to widen often in demure wonder over most things. In a surprising and naughty world, she had been convicted of blackmail, and she made no pretense even of innocence. Instead, she was inclined to boast over her ability to bamboozle men at her will. She was a natural actress of the ingenu role, and in that pose she could unfatigably beguile the heart of the wisest or worldly men.

She had been reared in a criminal family, which must excuse much. Long ago she had lost track of her father. Her mother she had never known. Her one relation was a brother of high standing as a pick-pocket. One principal reason for her success in leading on men to make fools of themselves over her, to their everlasting regret afterward, lay in the fact that in spite of all the gross irregularities of her life she remained chaste.

The girl saw in Mary Turner the possibilities of a ladylike personality that might mean much financial profit in the devious ways of which she was a mistress. With the frankness characteristic of her, she proceeded to paint glowing pictures of a future shared by the undying ardor and famous swains. Mary Turner listened with curiosity, but she was in no wise moved to follow such a life, even though it did not necessitate anything worse than a fraudulent playing at love. So she steadfastly continued her refusal. She would live straight.

"You will find that you are against an awful frost," Aggie would declare brutally.

Mary found the prophecy true. Back in New York she experienced a poverty more ravaging than any she had known in those five years of her working in the street. She had been absolutely penniless for two days, and without food through the gnawing hours, when she found employment in a milliner's shop. Followed a blessed interval in which she worked contentedly, happy over the meagre stipend, since it served to give her shelter and food honestly.

The police informed Mary's employer concerning her record as a convict, and she was at once discharged. The unfortunate victim of the law came perilously close to despair then. Yet, her spirit triumphed, and again she persevered in that resolve to live straight. She found a cheap position in a cheap shop, only to be again persecuted by the police, so that she speedily lost the place.

A third time she obtained work and there, after a little, she told her employer, a manly manufacturer in a small way, the truth as to her having been in prison. The man had a kindly heart, and he ran little risk, so he allowed her to remain. When the police called his attention to the girl's criminal record he paid no heed to their advice against retaining her services. The police brought pressure to bear on the man. They even called in the assistance of Edward Gilder himself, who obligingly wrote a very severe letter to the girl's employer. In the end, though unwillingly enough, he dismissed Mary from his service.

It was then that despair did come upon the girl. She had tried with all the strength of her to live straight. Yet despite her innocence, the world would not let her live according to her own conscience. It demanded that she be the criminal, and she was branded as such. She was to live at all. She still walked the streets flatteringly, seeking some place, but her heart was gone from the quest. Came an hour when she thought of the river and was glad.

So she went through the long

DANGER SIGNALS.

No engineer would be mad enough to run by the flag which signaled danger. What the danger was he might not understand, but he would take no chances. It is different with the average man or woman. They attempt constantly to run by the danger signals of nature and that attempt costs thousands of lives every year.

When the appetite becomes irregular or entirely gives out, when sleep is troubled and broken when there is a loss of flesh, when there is a constant feeling of dullness and languor, nature is hoisting the danger signal. The stomach and its allied organs are failing in their work and the body is losing the nutrition on which its strength depends.

Such a condition calls for the prompt use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It is the world's proved blood purifier. It's a secret remedy for its ingredients are printed on the wrapper. Start to take it today and before another day has passed, the impurities of the blood will begin to leave your body through the liver, kidneys, bowels and skin, and in a few days you will know by your steadier nerves, firmer step, keener mind, brighter eyes and clearer skin that the bad blood is passing out and new, rich, pure blood is filling your arteries. The same good blood will cause pimples, acne, eczema and all skin eruptions to dry up and disappear. It's a tonic and body builder. Get it today in either liquid or tablet form or write Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for free medical advice.

W. N. U. 1084

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A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY • 10 CENTS PER PLUG

No Reason to be Discouraged

Speech by Winston Churchill in the House of Commons

There is no reason to be discouraged about the progress of the war. We are passing through a bad time now, and it will probably be worse before it is better, but that it will be better, if we only endure and persevere, I have no doubt whatever.

(To be Continued)

German Press is Muzzled

Major Anderson, a Canadian Escaped Prisoner, Makes Long Journey Unmolested

The militia department has been advised of the remarkable escape from the German prison camp at Geissen, Saxony, of Major P. Anderson, of the 3rd battalion, Edmonton. Major Anderson was captured at the battle of Ypres and would still be in Saxony but for his knowledge of the German language which enabled him to get free of his captors. Major Anderson spent some months making ready for his successful getaway and when he did make a start, did so in full view of the strongest camp lights. For five consecutive days he travelled on foot during the day time, and slept in concealment at night. He had saved up 250 marks and when he thought himself comparatively safe he went to small villages at night and rested at the inns.

Major Anderson covered a lot of German territory before he finally succeeded in getting free of the German soil. After walking south to the German boundary line, he turned around and made his way clear across the Kaiser's domains, until he reached Denmark. Part of the time he travelled in government trains and had many long and interesting conversations with German officers and others.

Arriving at Copenhagen, Major Anderson got in touch with the British consul who arranged for his journey to London through Sweden and Norway.

Major Anderson is at the present time making a report to the British government on conditions in Germany. He reports that the press of the country is muzzled and that the people hear nothing but stories of increasingly important German victories. As a result they are still very confident. Nevertheless, they have become very tired of the war and there is a general longing for peace.

Germany Already Defeated

Allies Are Vastly Superior to Enemy in Men and Supplies

In our deliberate opinion Germany has committed the grossest and the gravest mistakes, whereas the entente allies have done more in four months than we ventured to hope they could do. And we may add that in our own deliberate opinion, no matter what may happen, in the Balkans, Germany and Austria-Hungary are already defeated, and from now onwards will be outmatched both in numbers and in munitions.

"Recollect that the result of war depends upon three things—namely, the numbers which the several combatants are able to bring into the field; the capabilities of the several combatants to feed, clothe, arm and supply with everything necessary, the men in the field; and generalship. Now it is as plain as that two and two make four that the entente allies immensely outnumber the enemy and, consequently, can go on fighting for a much longer time. We will say nothing of the losses which the enemy because they fight in massed formation. We will assume, for the sake of argument, that the losses have been nearly proportionate. Yet when we bear in mind that Russia alone has a larger population than Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey added together, it is manifestly true that the entente allies vastly outnumber their enemies.

"With regard to supplies, England and France have greater credit than Germany and Austria-Hungary. While England, France, Russia, Italy and Japan, if they find it necessary to make an extraordinary exertion, can furnish themselves with supplies out of all proportion greater than those obtainable by the central European powers.—The Statist.

A Lesson for Democracies

War Will Teach Them Need of Co-ordination, Says Northcliffe

I am not sure that the upheaval (the war) will be bad for the world. It will prove an abiding advertisement of the evils of a military oligarchy. It will also show the free and easy nations, like the English and the Americans, that a little more national co-ordination and a little less "freedom" might be for the welfare of the state.

But to imagine that people with the horrors of Louvain, Termonde and the rest of their systems can ever dominate is to attempt to prove that Magna Charta, Cromwell, the Puritan Fathers, 1776, Trafalgar, Waterloo and Lincoln were vain and worthless.

I do not think that any American of English, Scotch or Irish descent will be inclined lightly to tear out those pages from that history of freedom which each of us carries in his mind, from childhood upwards.

cliff, in the New York Independent.

Want Our Coal

A possible opening for British Columbia coal at Honolulu is pointed out by the department. The business of coaling at Honolulu has largely increased since the opening of the Panama canal. At present the coal supply comes entirely from Australia and Japan.

New Trade Opening

The Dominion department of trade and commerce has received an inquiry from the Belgian minister of war asking to be put in touch with Canadian firms who are in a position to supply salted meats, lards, etc., cheese, wheat and oats.

Planning for the Season's Work

By A. P. Marshall, Niagara Falls, Canada, Breeder Niagara Scot White Wyandottes

At this time when we have rounded up the product of the season and know to a large extent the result of our efforts, no doubt many will go giving considerable thought how to repeat in some cases and in others how to make desired improvement for the coming year. It is not too early to plan now and it may be that the value of doing this early may bring a considerable increased profit because the breeder was ready to meet all necessities and that his work was so to bring the best results before it was too late.

Without some future definite objective it always seems as though very little good result would be possible. Whether it is to win some show that the breeder has in mind or whether to produce something that will make better results possible in the matter of eggs or meat or to bring bigger profit in some way or other, it seems quite clear that unless some such ideal is ever in mind the routine that must be continuously followed when it is planned and worked out will kill the first interest and make the work so commonplace that it will be much neglected and poor results secured just as sure as grass is green.

When we hear of men arranging so that the growing chicks can be fed at 4.30 a.m. and of others giving an extra feed at 10 p.m., surely we can realize that such arrangements must be due to a great ambition to set results and the working out of a plan that will produce just a little better than the man who will not take every precaution that will be helpful in securing the most possible. Heavy milking cattle are probably fed considerably more than poor milkers, but in a great many dairies it has compelled the owners to insert an extra milking so as to take care of the high production of the cows left to their own sweet will these same animals would not produce half they do but the study of the very best producing methods have developed a routine that brings very much increased yearly returns. Many who have chickens could very easily improve their returns by giving the matter just a little thought, planning the work along what they know positively to be better than they are now using and by sticking to sure producing methods have a season that would be full of profitable return and be a real satisfaction.

When a photographer develops a picture he can tell pretty well why it did not come up as it should and the experienced poultryman should be able to see in a general way what has been wrong with the results if he has been breeders before him and the finished product. Of course it is not always so, but so much may be indicated by what is available and that can be seen in the breeders and the product. If the birds have not grown well it may be due to the breeding stock, the feeding, or the environment. All of these things may be readily determined if the breeder uses any sort of judgment and by planning now, doubtless a repetition of the same difficulty may be avoided.

There is one thing that all can set to work on, and that is that only the very best birds for the purpose for which they are bred be retained and that any falling below the requirements be sold or disposed of. This may seem a very strict rule to follow, but anyone who has become a breeder to a culling closely appreciates that only when that is done can the best progress be expected. In many dairies where the only requirements of the cows is that they produce a large amount of milk records are kept to see that all cows are keeping above the average. Any falling below an average that is set as essential is sold at once and another takes her place. In large manufacturing plants where everything is running full swing and all machinery going, the question arises, if it is not serious loss of production to have poor workers using machines that might produce more with more skilled workers. High production then can only be secured by changing for better workers. It is just the same with the hens. Birds that cannot take their places should be removed for the others to bring the better results possible with them.

Improvement sometimes involves the introduction of some good blood from some reliable breeder. He also is working down his flock to the best working units for his next season's efforts and it pays well to secure what may be wanted as early as possible. It usually means a little better selection. If it is possible to give the breeder a good idea of what is needed in birds, he can do better for while a bird might be better perhaps than another one of the same breed, this bird might be the best breeder to use in another flock on account of his being strong in points where the other flock was lacking. Naturally when a breeder gets an order for a bird at a price he sends the best value he can for the price paid and if he only had a little information might have sent a more useful bird strong in his customer's requirements. Every time the buyer takes the breeder fully into his confidence he should be the gainer by it for the breeder shipping birds as he does wants to please every buyer and he can do this better by sending just what the buyer needs than by any other method. His best advertising is in satisfying his customers.

Perhaps the objective may be some show that means the chicks must be got out earlier than they have the past years. Getting the breeders into first class condition so they can produce fertile hatchable eggs with lots of kick in them will be a big factor and this must be giving attention quite a long time before the eggs are needed. Green food and fresh air play such a big part in this that it might not be out of place to point out that they may be both provided for liberally if results are to be obtained. Equipment of the best kind is desirable, but

Must Have Passport

Better Not Try to Leave Country Without Necessary Document

Since the announcement of the department of external affairs that all British subjects travelling to Great Britain must secure passports, there have been prepared by the under-secretary of the Canadian passport and forms of application for passports have been prepared by the under-secretary of external affairs. Forms may be secured at his office by writing, but in order to prevent delay application blanks have been sent to most of the Canadian banks and British steamship agencies. These forms, giving particulars of citizenship, description of traveller, etc., must be accompanied by a declaration made by either a mayor, magistrate, minister of immigration, barrister, physician, surgeon, solicitor, or notary public.

There must also be forwarded two photographs of the applicant. There is no delay at the department in forwarding the passport, which is usually mailed the same day the application form is received.

German Holdings in Canada

Mr. H. C. Brewster's speech at the Reform club raised a point which is of very grave importance to the whole Dominion. His statement is, briefly, that of the fifteen million acres of agricultural lands in his native province of British Columbia more than a third is held by speculative interests. It is well known that the same circumstances is operative elsewhere, particularly in Saskatchewan, but the situation is intensified in the Pacific province by the fact that several million acres of the most desirable land are actually held by German or German-American syndicates. This state of affairs requires prompt investigation.—Montreal News.

Qat straw in small proportions with timothy hay and oats is all right for the horse when not worked, but the horse which is asked to do a day's work needs just as much consideration in winter as in the months while it is worked in the field. Clover hay which is free from mold and dust is the best and most digestible thing for the horse.

The horse enjoys a change of food and should have it now and then. A hot bran mash and a few sliced potatoes will be appreciated.

Brood mares do well on a ration of oat straw and corn stalks to pick at between meals. They should also receive a liberal feed of grain. A brood mare needs exercise in the open air every day as do all the horses, and it is a good plan to turn them in a small yard and give them a few stalks to pick over; it will take up their attention and they will feel the col less. Horses should never be allowed to eat from the straw stacks with the cows, as it is not good for either the cows or horses. Cattle often have bad colds and the discharge from their nostrils is caught in the straw. Horses should not swallow it, as it is almost sure to create disease. On the other hand, the cows do not enjoy being driven about by the horses, who are nearly always "bossy," and do not allow the cows a chance to eat as they ought.

"The truest philosopher," says Jerome K. Jerome, "I ever heard of was a woman. She was brought into a London hospital suffering from a poisoned leg. The house surgeon made a hurried examination. He was a man of blunt speech.

"It will have to come off," he told her.

"What, not all of it?"

"The whole of it, I am sorry to say," growled the house surgeon.

"Nothing else for it?"

"No other chance for you whatever," explained the house surgeon.

"Ah, well, thank Gaud it's not my 'ead," observed the lady."

The manager of a factory recently engaged a new man and gave instructions to the foreman to instruct him in his duties. A few days afterward the manager inquired whether the new man was progressing with his work. The foreman, who had not agreed very well with the man in question, exclaimed angrily:

"Progressing! There's been a lot of progress. I have taught him everything I know and he is still an ignorant fool."

Cowan's Supreme CHOCOLATE

Little Miss MAIDEN CANADA

Your friends all love chocolate fillings



386

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Sunlight Soap is made for the housewife's profit, for only thereby can the makers hope to profit. Sunlight Soap makes your work lighter, your clothes whiter, your home brighter. It is mild and pure and does not harm either hands or fabric.

Sunlight Soap
5 CENTS

Edwardsburg "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup

POUR IT ON PORRIDGE

YOU can't imagine how delicious a dish of Oatmeal Porridge becomes when it is sweetened with "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup. Have it for breakfast to-morrow—watch the kiddies' eyes sparkle with the first spoonful—see how they come for 'more'.

Much sweeter than cream and sugar—better for the children, too.

Spread the Bread with "Crown Brand"—serve it on Pancakes and Hot Biscuits, on "Bacon Mince" and Baked Apples—use it for Candy-Making.

ASK YOUR GROCER IN 2, 5, 10 & 20 LB. TINS.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
Makers of the Famous Edwardsburg Brand
Works—Cardinal—Brampton—Fort William.
Head Office—Montreal

HOTEL CARLS-RITE TORONTO

Opposite the Union Station. We call it "The House of Comfort," because of the many innovations and modern improvements designed to give our guests "maximum comfort at minimum cost." Then again all of our employees take a personal pride in doing something to add materially to the comfort of our guests. Rates—American Plan, \$2.50—\$3.00 per day without bath; \$3.00—\$3.50 per day with bath; also European Plan if preferred. Say "Carls-Rite" to the Red Cap at the station and in one minute your journey has ended.

Thousands Take this mild, family remedy to avoid illness, and to improve and protect their health.

They keep their blood pure, their livers active, their bowels regular and digestion sound and strong with

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World.
Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

Better to Have Rich Cream

Cream for butter making should be rich. If the cream separator can be brought to skin only a rich cream, and to skim it closely, there is a lot of saving effected. It takes less room in shipping and there is less weight to be handled per pound of butter resulting from it. If it is sent to the creamery there is so much more milk to be fed at home. It costs less per hundredweight of butter to churn thick cream, it costs less to pasteurize it, less ice to cool it, while some outer makers express the conviction that here is less loss of butterfat, that the grade of butter made from it will be better than that made from a thin cream of a similar quality.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Canada Now Has 141 Battalions in the Canadian expeditionary forces, and are now no fewer than 141 fully organized battalions. The first battalion will be the 142nd. The rapid organization of new battalions during the past few weeks has run the number up from 100 to 141, within two months, thus giving some idea of the immense amount of work developing on the headquarters staff in officer, equipping and organizing the new units which are now being authorized, at the rate of six or seven per week. Many of these battalions have sent draft after draft of reinforcements to the front, and some of them have been recruited up to strength two or three times over.

**DODD'S
KIDNEY
PILLS**

CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASE
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES BACKACHE

W. N. U. 1084

Where the Finch Comes In

Victory Is Assured for the Allies by Naval Blockade

Belief that the time has arrived for the allies to begin to define clear and definite terms of peace is expressed by the London Post in an editorial on the ground that there would be less chance of losing in negotiations what has been gained on the sea and on the field.

The Post contends that without selling the skin before killing the bear, it may be assumed victory for the allies is assured if only because, without undue strain, Great Britain could maintain a naval blockade in Denmark to neutral or belligerent countries if shipments to belligerents are not contraband.

The newspaper protests strongly against the treaty of commerce which Britain and Denmark, permitting commodities to be re-exported from Denmark to neutral or belligerent countries if shipments to belligerents are not contraband.

Exhausted From Asthma. Many who read these words know the terrible drain upon health and strength, which comes in the train of asthmatic troubles. Many do not realize, however, that there is one true remedy which will surely stop this drain. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is a wonderful check to this enervating ailment. It has a countless record of relief to its credit. It is sold almost everywhere.

There was a brigadier-general in the Civil war who was so earnest in his religious efforts that in a short time he had converted every man in the brigade except one hardened teamster. Going to his commander one day, this man said, solemnly: "General, I am lonesome. Every man in the camp has been converted except me. I suppose it's the right thing, but I don't see how I can manage it."

"Why, my good fellow," said the general, "I see no difficulty in the way of it if you will just surrender your own will and ask for guidance."

"That's just it, general," said the teamster. "If I am converted who is going to drive them mules?"

Two wealthy Americans had rented a shooting in the Highlands at war rates, and full of anticipation, arrived on the scene with their guns, etc. The first day there they walked into the village, where they got into conversation with an ancient Highlander.

"Is the sport good about here?" asked one of the visitors.

"Ay, nae sae bad," replied the bewhiskered native caustically. "There are there any deer in the neighborhood?" asked the American eagerly.

"Weel," replied the Highlander, still more cautiously, "there wis yin a year or two back, but the gentry yis aw shooting at the pair beauty, an' Aw theenit left the deestrie!"

Raising Game Birds

How to Raise Wild Ducks on the Farm

"Why not grow wild ducks on the farm, both for pleasure and for profit?" inquires Fred L. Holmes in Country Gentleman, and proceeds to tell you how, thusly:

"Prof. J. C. Halpin, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, has demonstrated that the wild mallard is readily domesticated and may easily be raised by farmers who have small ponds or streams. Professor Halpin started about five years ago with a single pair. Although he sold many last year, he now has a flock of more than 300. The bird propagates rapidly—from thirty to forty eggs a season—and shows the inherent ability to shift for itself at so early an age that the plan has evidences of being a good commercial proposition.

"Naturally the first question asked is how these birds may be kept in captivity. The original stock was bagged by hunters. When turned over to Professor Halpin he clipped one wing of each bird to the first joint. The following spring the thirty-odd eggs laid were divided between a pond, a bator and the mother. The little ones became so domesticated from handling after hatching that they were even greater pets than the domesticated ducks on the farm. Their rapid increase numbers has not changed this condition.

"It is a slight worth seeing to behold these 200 mallards start on the exercise flights about four o'clock in the morning and just before sundown, sometimes in groups, then in an unbroken straight line. At times during the day they may take a spin, but when the weather is hot they prefer to lie in some shady place and quack family gossip. Sometimes they will go miles away or alight in pastures long distances from the yards that have been fenced off for them. At times they will come to the farm with whom they have been raised and he is after them. As if they understood the message they rise and circle to the yards.

Warts will render the prettiest hands unsightly. Clear the excrescences away by using Holloway's Corn Cure, which acts thoroughly and painlessly.

Eye Test For Recruits to be Modified

The militia department is preparing a modified eye test for recruits which will not be so stringent as that now in use. The test in use now is the same as that used for the South African war, where much of the rifle fire was at 2,000 yards and upwards. There is not the need of such keen eyesight for the fighting in France, and the test has been made much less difficult in England for this war because the range of rifle shooting is comparatively short.

The modified test will allow a lot of men to join who have not been able to do so in the past. It is estimated that fully 25 per cent. of all the men who apply are turned down on account of their eyes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

During 1913, in a time of peace, says "Canada Lumberman," Belgium imported building and rough lumbering materials to the following extent: From Germany, 22,256,736 kilograms; from France, 145,096,746 kilograms; from the Netherlands, 38,073,465 kilograms; from the United States, 9,361,978 kilograms. Germany had a strangle hold upon the trade.

The Belgians are determined not to take up again their business relations with the Germans. All the great volume of trade with Germany will cease and the building materials which made up her 1913 exports to Belgium amounting to over 222,000,000 kilograms, must come from other countries.

Canada should certainly have a look in at this important trade.

"Bliggins is a remarkable fisherman."

"Yes, I honestly believe it's more wonderful for a man to think up the stories Bliggins tells than it would be actually to catch the fish."

Editor—Do you know how to run a newspaper? Applicant—No, sir. Editor—Well, I try you. I guess you've had experience.

A FRIENDLY GROCER

Dropped a Valuable Hint

"For about eight years," writes a lady, "I suffered from nervousness—part of the time down to bed. 'Sometimes I would get numb and it would be almost impossible for me to speak. At other times I would have severe bilious attacks, and my heart would flutter painfully when I would walk fast, or swim, or exercise.' I have taken enough medicine to start a small drug store, but without permanent benefit. One evening my grocer was asking my husband how I was, and urged that I quit coffee and use Postum. So he brought home a package and I made it according to directions and we were both delighted with it. We quit coffee altogether and used only Postum. (Tea produces about the same effects as coffee, because they both contain the drugs, caffeine and tannin.)

"I began to get better, and in a month's time I looked like another person. The color came back to my cheeks, I began to sleep well, my appetite was good and I commenced to take on flesh and become interested in everything about the house.

"Finally I was able to do all my own work, and the least sign of my old trouble." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum—sold by Grocers.

Pleurisy Pains Vanish!

Chest Colds Cured!

Nerviline Has Never Failed To Cure

Nerviline Is Your Relief

Nerviline just rubbed on, lots of it, will ease that drawing, itching feeling over your ribs, will destroy the pain, will have you smiling and happy in no time.

"I caught cold last week while motoring," writes P. T. Mallory, from Linden. "My chest was full of congestion, my throat was mighty sore, and I had the fiercest stitch in my side you could imagine. As a boy I was accustomed to have my mother use Nerviline for all our minor ailments, and remembering what confidence she had in Nerviline, I sent out for a bottle at once. Between noon and eight o'clock I had a whole bottle rubbed on, and then got into a perspiration under the blankets. This drove the Nerviline in good and deep, and I woke up next morning fresh as a dollar and absolutely cured. Nerviline is now always part of my traveling kit, and I will never be without it."

The large 50c family size bottle is the most economical, or you can easily get the 25c trial size from any dealer.

Bullet-Proof Stretcher

A Contrivance Mounted on Wheels That Gives Protection to Ambulance Men

Fighting conditions have become so strenuous in the war zone that there is no certainty when or where hospital attendants or Red Cross men will be given immunity from attack when performing their duties of rescuing the wounded, and this is especially the case when working between the lines of opposing trenches, for the ever-present "sniper" is always on the look out for a victim. To meet these conditions a bullet-proof stretcher-cover has been invented, which appears to meet the conditions perfectly. This consists of a long metal shield, arched at the top, and high enough to enable the attendants to stand upright without fear. At the front and the sides is rounded and sloped backwards to deflect bullets, and two "eyes" are provided, through which the attendants can see to direct their course and locate the wounded. The whole contrivance is mounted on four wheels, and is provided with arrangements for supporting a stretcher. With this contrivance two hospital attendants can make their way in safety over a field exposed to rifle fire, and after rolling the shield over a wounded soldier, he is placed on the stretcher, when a retreat is made to a place of safety.

The Penalty of Disraeli Policy

"Those who believe in poetic justice," may find in the present situation the penalty for that policy of peace with honor which Disraeli purchased in 1847 and 1878. By the Treaty of San Stefano, which Great Britain then tore up, the little vilayet of Monastir, which has recently twice set the Balkan ablaze, was included in Bulgaria. We placed it once more under the Turks, with results that now stimulate repentance. Moreover, by the same diplomatic bargain, Britain then tore up, the little vilayet of Russian troops, which were occupying that province as a safeguard against the massacre of Christians, and doubtless also as a preliminary to complete absorption of Armenia under the sceptre of the Czar. Turkey contented Cyprus with a pledge that she would respect the lives and property of these Christians. We have kept Cyprus, but the Armenians have, in the meantime, disappeared.—London Truth.

A Hard Winter in Europe

At the request of the French army authorities, a government meteorologist has drawn up the views of the weather for this coming winter, according to the Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, in which he prophesies that the season will be the worst ever known.

The meteorologist visited the Alps and obtained the views of experienced mountaineers. The latter told him that the Alpine field mice, instead of burrowing some ten or twelve inches, as usual, in order to pass the winter comfortably, have gone down fully three feet.

"Free and easy" pointing to the same conclusion, the ash and heather being particularly emphatic in their weather signals.

The army authorities already have acted on this advice in preparations for clothing the troops during the cold months.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

How Turkey Entered War

"It will be remembered that Turkey got into the war by one of her battle cruisers firing on a Russian port in the Black Sea," says Mr. Bouck White, who has lately returned from Constantinople. "The Turkish minister of marine, a Young Turk, of prominence, was in a club in Constantinople playing cards. A messenger entered, and told him that one of the boats in his navy had fired on the Russian port, and that the Russian minister was waiting for him. The face of the minister went white. 'I didn't know anything about it,' he gasped out; 'I didn't know anything about it.' Enver, the war minister, at the behest of his German owners, had forced the issue over the heads of fellow members in his own cabinet and to their entire ignorance."

"From your letter . . ." says a distinguished German firm, writing to a customer in a neutral country, we are sorry to see that you have not the slightest idea of the sad position of German transmarine business at the present time. 'Mean while' have to reckon with the impossibility of sending you consignments through neutral countries. 'We reckon the value of the business, which has been destroyed through England's commercial war, on a moderate estimation, of the capital value of the average profits of the last ten years.'—

The New Monitors

Vessels With the Heaviest of Guns Practically Immune to Torpedo Attack

The despatches occasionally refer to monitors in use by the British navy. Not very much is known publicly about them. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett printed a description of them, but Engineering is not disposed to accept his "picturesque details" as "technically accurate." Probably they were not intended to be so, they are vessels of a new type and are practically immune from torpedo attack. They are described as adapted to "amphibious warfare," which we assume means that they can do effective work from the sea against land fortifications because they are their own light draft gun they can get close in shore and therefore, while afloat, really serve the same purposes as if they were a part of the land. The design and construction of these vessels have been the work of the admiralty staff of naval construction. Engineering says of them:

Without accepting as technically accurate the somewhat picturesque details published, it may be assumed that the admiralty designers have succeeded in producing vessels with the heaviest of guns which are practically immune to torpedo attack. Some mount twin 14 inch guns in a central turret, others have one 9.2 inch how and one 6 inch stern guns, and others again, two 6 inch guns. The 14 inch guns are projectiles of 1,000 lbs. weight and range is 15 miles. Our 6 inch gun, it is also stated, "throws 100 lbs. of high explosive 12 miles without overreaching itself." The vessels are not of great speed—monitors for amphibious warfare need not be. The particulars given establish the efficiency of the design, and the fact that only six months elapsed from the time the demand for this design was made until they fired their first shot. The advent of German submarines in the Aegean Seas, and the possible dangers to our modern ships of the long range gun, suggested the need for craft with corresponding gun power, but involving less risk of personal and material loss. It is a great credit to all concerned, notably to the workmen in the shipyards, that this need was so promptly met. Such acknowledgment is the most justified as the achievement is typical of much that has been done in connection with new construction since the outbreak of the war, and regarding which nothing can yet be written.—Victoria Colonist.

Small Increase of Cattle

Demand For Meat Exceeding the Supply the World Over

In an address to the students of the Ontario Veterinary College on the occasion of the opening exercises, Dr. C. C. James, Chairman of the Agriculture, in emphasizing the importance of the live stock industry, spoke as follows:

"In the twelve years preceding the present war Great Britain had a ten per cent. increase in population and only four per cent. increase in cattle. Germany also had a four per cent. increase in population. The Argentine, which was supposed to have an inexhaustible supply of cattle, had increased its population by 40 per cent., while it had a 25 per cent. decrease in its stock of cattle. In the United States there was a decrease in cattle amounting to 30 per cent., whereas the people had increased 24 per cent., while Canada against an increase in population of 34 per cent. had a cattle increase of only 17 per cent. Statistics of the consumption of meat in various countries showed that the people of Great Britain consumed 120 pounds per head per annum; those of Germany, 113 pounds; Russia only 50 pounds, whilst Canadians consumed 175 pounds per head, and the people of the United States 185 pounds. But the greatest meat eaters of all were the Australians who managed to get through 260 pounds each every year."

Letters on Dead Germans

An official French communication contains "two crushing documents"—letters found on the bodies of German soldiers—which furnish a confession of cynical brutality which is opposed to all the laws of humanity and of war, viz., that the Germans are making no more prisoners.

One letter dated September 24, reporting the capture of a French trench says: "We made no prisoners. One has got to finish off this vermin once and for all."

The second letter, written five days later, and announcing the assault of another French trench, says: "We took no prisoners; we bayoneted the lot. I showed no mercy. These filthy French must be stamped out. They must either sign peace or all be killed."

"Some collection box" is how an American religious paper describes a unique collection box said to have been invented by an Oklahoma man. If a member of the congregation drops into it a 25 cent piece or a coin of larger value there is silence. If he contributes a 10 cent piece a bell rings, a 5 cent piece sounds a whistle and a cent fires a blank cartridge. If anyone pretends to be asleep when the box passes it awakens him with a watchman's rattle, and a kodak takes his portrait.

Mary and Tommy had been to hear a missionary talk at Sunday school. "Did he tell you about the poor heathen?" father inquired at the dinner table.

"Yes, dad," answered Mary. "He said they were often hungry, and when they beat on their tum-tums it could be heard for miles."

Dangers in High Places

"King George fell from his horse; perhaps the Kaiser will now get a fall in the wrist from the chank of his automobile."—Detroit Free Press.

And perhaps after that, President Wilson will get squirted in the eye while filling his fountain pen for another note.—London (Ont.) Advertiser.

Teacher—Now, Charles, tell me how many kinds of scales there are? Pupils—Diatonic, chromatic and—

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

CONTAINS NO ALUM

We unhesitatingly recommend Magic Baking Powder as being the best, purest and most healthful baking powder that it is possible to produce. All ingredients are plainly printed on the label.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG, MONTREAL

Danger From Aliens

Surrounding the New Arrival With Proper Influences in Order to Cultivate Right Ideals of Citizenship

In an address recently delivered in Buffalo, Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D., touched on a subject which is of the greatest importance to the nation. He is allowed to drop till the nation is aroused to a sense of its great importance.

His subject was, "The Challenge of the Alien," and he said in part, "The further challenge of the alien is that he become a citizen. This means the oath of allegiance. But what should it mean in preparation for that oath? Residence not less than five years—some say seven or longer. But is that everything? Should not the candidate for naturalization be able to read and write and evince some knowledge of the ideals of the nation whose citizenship he desires to espouse? Is it not our responsibility to create right conceptions and lead the alien into a proper realization of what citizenship means? Too often his rendezvous is the saloon, his companions undesirable, and his instruction from the seamy side of our civilization? We allow him to make the barroom his social centre thus dwarfing his conceptions and degrading his purpose. Let us fully realize that upon us lies the responsibility for the betterment of the immigrant—the future citizen."

This war has revealed to us the immense importance of cultivating ideals of citizenship that would scorn to use the sacred franchise for their own selfish purposes but so far we have made little or no effort to teach what citizenship means—its duties and responsibilities. Probably the greatest influence at work in creating political ideals is the saloon. What then could we expect but what we have seen? Rubbery and corruption in high places and a large number of citizens base enough to sell their vote to the highest bidder.

When the alien arrives in a strange land he is welcomed by the saloon. Soon the party worker comes and rounds up a lot of them and "gets them naturalized," under promise of being faithful to the party and so the game goes on, and our national ideals become obscured and our politics more corrupt.

What are we doing to create higher ideals of citizenship? What are we doing to teach the blessings of freedom? Do we not owe it to these strangers to remove the saloons and in its place encourage workmen's clubs. Would it not be well to have a regular course from the primary schools up in patriotism and all that that word stands for.

If we do not act promptly it does not require great wisdom to foresee how it must end.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

School Saving Banks

A million and a quarter dollars are on deposit in school saving banks in the United States. The money is distributed among 217,000 school children, who are learning lessons of thrift for use in later life.

Belgium has the honor of originating the school savings bank system, and a native of Belgium put the school savings banks on a permanent footing in the United States.

Several methods in vogue for collecting and banking the savings of the children are practised. Usually the co-operation of a well established savings bank in the city is secured. The secured forms and blanks are provided by the banks. When the amount reaches one dollar, the child is given a bank book and becomes, through the school, a regular patron of the bank. When the deposit reaches \$3 or \$5 (as the banks elect) it draws interest at 2 or more per cent.—Rural Educator.

The Greatest and Best Appeal

By one means or the other this nation must be put beyond the risk of weakening in its own defence against a ferocious enemy, falling its allies at their need and going down the history in black disgrace. Success in this effort will be the finest thing in our national record. And, in Lord Derby's paradox, the more men we get the fewer we may require; such a demonstration as would be involved in the success of the scheme "will be the effect of bringing the war to a far speedier end. Here, then, is the greatest and the last appeal to the manhood of Great Britain; the final opportunity offered to every man capable of bearing arms to give his service freely for his country's sake.—London Daily Telegraph.

A lady in a crowded train car in Boston, Mass., had no seat. A polite old negro got up and offered his seat to the lady.

"Oh, sir," said she, "I do not wish to deprive you of your seat."

And the kind old darkey promptly replied: "Dat's all right, ma'am, it's no depravity, no depravity at all!"

Saskatchewan Seed Fair

Valuable Cash Prizes For All Classes and Special Trophies For the Championships

The annual Saskatchewan seed fair will take place this year at Saskatoon, commencing on Saturday 4, and ending on the 7th. The great seed fair is open to any farmer in Saskatchewan. There are two sections to the fair, the first including all classes to section thirty-two, being open to any one in the province who has grown the exhibit in Saskatchewan, and from class 33 to 50 open to bona fide members of the Canadian Growers' association only.

Except in the C.S.G.A. classes each exhibit of seed shall consist of the following quantities, respectively: Wheat, 75 lbs., oats 50 lbs., barley, 60 lbs., flax 70 lbs., peas 75 lbs., potatoes 60 lbs., grass seed 10 lbs., clover or alfalfa seed 5 lbs., corn 10 ears.

A premium list containing full information regarding the annual seed fair has been prepared and has been mailed out to the agricultural secretaries for distribution. All intending exhibitors who have not as yet secured a copy can secure one from the College of Agriculture at Saskatoon. The matter of preparing the exhibit is the most important one and too great care cannot be exercised in the preparation of that exhibit. The presence of other kinds of grain, useless impurities, noxious weeds, damaged, smutty or diseased grain, is sure to be discovered by the judges, and lessens chances of winning. The exhibits cannot be cleaned too well. After selecting a good variety of seed, cleaning it properly, care must be exercised not to ship it in dirty or used sacks, which have held smutty grain, or grain different from that exhibited. Particular care must be taken not to use sacks that will be easily torn, and one cardinal principle to remember is that the man who grows the best grain may be beaten by his neighbor who cleans his exhibit well and puts it up neatly.

One feature of the fair that must not be lost sight of is that prospective customers may be induced to buy seed through the exhibit or by reading of its standing at the seed fair. There are two farmers in particular in Saskatchewan who have benefitted by their exhibits, and that is from the fact that they have sold very little of their grain at the elevators, as they have always had sufficient orders from the farmers of the province to take up all their surplus grain.

The following is a list of trophies besides valuable cash prizes which will be given to the seed fair: The Farm Crops Trophy, the Millers' Cup, the Brewers' Cup, the Mooney Seed Company Challenge Shield.

At the fair, special competitions for boys and girls of not less than twelve or more than eighteen years of age, residents of the province, have been arranged. The exhibit will consist of the following material: A sheaf of wheat or oats, as the case may be, composed of a sufficient number of plants to make a compact sheaf, approximately six inches in diameter. The plants are to be selected by hand from the standing crop, and must show the full length of the straw (roots not included). In addition to this sheaf, a gallon of threshed grain from the same field or plot is called for.

Cost of Horse Labor

The annual cost of keeping a horse was found to be \$90.49 in one county in Minnesota, \$87 in another and \$75.07 in a third. These figures are averages for the years 1904-1907. In the first county these charges were as follows: Interest on investment, \$5.51; depreciation, \$5.56; harness depreciation, \$2.10; shoeing, \$1.22; feed, \$63.49; labor, \$11.18, and miscellaneous, 40 cents, making a total of \$90.40. These costs have increased. This emphasizes the need of keeping horses busy and of having no idlers on the farm.

Unconditional Surrender

"How," asked the captain of the train robbers, "did you manage to go through so many passengers alone?"

"I had only," rejoined the ordinary brigand, "to carry a whisk broom in my hand and they suspected nothing."

Have you Catarrh?

Is nasal breathing impaired? Does your throat get husky or clogged?

Modern science proves that these symptoms result from run-down health. Snuffs and vapors are irritating and useless.

The oil-ford in Scott's Emulsion will enrich and enliven the blood, aid nutrition and assist nature to check the inflammation and heal the sensitive membranes.

Shun Alcoholic Mixtures and insist upon SCOTT'S.



Prairie Lodge 44

Meets Every Monday Evening at 8
in the Larkin Hall

Visiting brethren cordially invited.

F. Scott, Noble Grand
R. P. Umbreit, Secretary.

GOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE
No. 35

KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS

—meet—
Every Thursday, at 8 P.M.,
—IN—

GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL

F. W. Jones, H. D. McKay
C.C. K. of R. and S.

DENTIST

C. R. McINTYRE

L. D. S., D. D. S.

Graduate Royal College Dental Sur-
geons, Toronto.

Dentistry Practiced in all its
Branches. Gas Administered

Office in Royal Bank Block

GLEICHEN

T. H. Beach

Auctioneer

Sales Conducted any
place in the Province

For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness
store. Office phone 3, residence phone
P.O. Box 138
GLEICHEN, ALTA.

A REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE TAUBE OPTICAL CO

709 First St. W., Calgary
WILL VISIT GLEICHEN
EVERY TWO MONTHS
For Dates enquire at Yates Drug Store

Semi-ready Tailoring



Choose your Cloth pattern and
Suit Style.

We can make you a Suit to your
exact physique in five days—an
express train schedule at the shops.

Special Order Tailoring we call
it—Bespoke Tailoring, they term it
in England.

300 imported British fabrics to
choose from: Worsted, Serges,
Tweeds, Cheviots, Vicunas, Home-
spuns. 20 new designs in men's
styles.

\$18 up to \$35, \$40. Exclusive im-
portations in the higher-priced gar-
ments.

The Hicks Trading Co.
Gleichen, - - Alta.

DR. DEVAN'S FEMALE PILLS Reliable
medicine for all Female Complaints. \$3 a box,
or three for \$10, at drug stores. Mailed to any
address on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG
CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN Restores Vim
and Vitality; for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter";
a tonic—will build you up. \$2 a box, or two for
\$5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price.
THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.
Sold at Yates Drug Store

THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR

Published Every Thursday in The Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming
and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries \$2.00

Exchange Must be added to Checks

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1916

According to an estimate made by the Calgary Board of Trade, the value of the livestock, dairy and other farm produce, not including grain, in Alberta for 1915, was \$82,000,000. Adding the value of the grain crop a total of about \$150,000,000 is arrived at. This is somewhat over a \$1,000 per family for every family in Alberta, including those in the cities and towns, and although Alberta's greatest wealth is from the farm, it must not be forgotten that the province has other very important industries such as coal mining and lumbering, which would raise the income per family considerably higher than the above figure.

Experiments in the growing of hemp for cordage purposes are to be undertaken in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba during the coming season. Seed for the purpose has been imported from Kentucky, and if the crop is as successful as expected it may prove the basis of another important industry in this country.

Alberta's Tax Rate

On account of many unfounded statements which have been circulated with regard to the rate of taxation prevailing in Western Canada since the outbreak of war the following statement secured from the Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs for Alberta ought to set at rest any notion that there is excessive taxation of farm lands in this country. He writes:

"With reference to your enquiry re rate of taxation for municipal and local improvement purposes throughout the province, I may say that the maximum tax which may be levied for local improvement purposes is seven and one-half cents per acre or \$12 per quarter section. The maximum rate of taxation for municipal purposes is ten mills on the dollar. This rate on the average assessment of \$10 per acre would make a maximum tax for municipal purposes on each quarter section of \$16. Outside of the organized localities a very small tax varying from one and one-quarter cents per acre to three and one-eighth cents per acre is collected by the Department for local improvement purposes.

"Taxes levied for educational or school purposes vary from one and one-quarter cents per acre for educational taxes on lands which are not within the boundaries of any school district, to a maximum of twelve cents per acre in organized school districts. Where a rural school district is within the boundaries of a rural municipality, school taxes are, of course, levied by the municipality according to value instead of by the acre, but the amount levied will, as a rule, be practically the same as that levied on lands in rural school districts that are not within rural municipalities.

"It will be noted from this that the total amount which may be collected from a quarter section for both school and municipal purposes is in the neighborhood of \$35 per quarter section, but these amounts are entirely controlled by the councillors elected by the ratepayers of the municipality, and the school trustees elected by the ratepayers of the school district. The only tax on rural lands of any consequence which is not controlled entirely by the local self-government carried on by the school boards and the councils of the local improvement districts and rural municipalities, is the tax of one per cent on the assessed value levied by the provincial government under the Wild Land Tax Act, and this only applies to lands that are not being used to a moderate extent for grain-growing or stock-raising.

"While I have mentioned \$35 as about the maximum per quarter section which may be collected, the average tax is usually a great deal lower. For example, in the year 1914, the average rate for municipal purposes in rural municipalities in the province was some four and one-half mills on the dollar, and the average rate in the local improvement districts was about five and three-quarter cents per acre.

"I have mentioned \$10 per acre as an assessed value as this would appear to be about the average assessed value in our rural municipalities.—(Signed JOHN PERRIE."

Farms For Sale

340 acres of the best land in the Gleichen district, all but 33 acres broken and 150 now in crop. There is a good house, stable and three granaries on the property, as well as five horses a number of pigs and about 200 chickens all of which is offered at \$10,000, \$4,000 cash down required and balance on easy payments.

Also several other farms for sale.

Apply to Box F, Call office,
Gleichen.

Buy an Irrigated Farm From The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement, with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices ranging from \$35 to \$75 per acre, with twenty years to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000.00 for improvements (6% interest); no principal payment at end of first or second years and no water rental for first year. Assistance is also given in supplying stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. Get full particulars from

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Desk 35, Dept. of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway,
CALGARY, ALBERTA

For Rent This Space

to any Local Firm

at the same price as a

Calgary Merchant will pay

First to Come will be First Served

Gleichen Livery Barn

We have first class vehicles and horses and will give you the best attention at all times. Am ever ready to buy, sell or trade horses and will always have a full supply to choose from on hand.

Roy M. Allen

PROPRIETOR.

Thos. Davidson

Successor to

ROWE, ROWE & ROWE

—O—

Having purchased the business conducted under the name of Rowe, Rowe & Rowe I am preparing to give the very best attention to all former customers and invite all others to call and see me whenever they require anything in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Wall Paper, Etc.

THOS. W. DAVIDSON

Artist in

Wall Paper Hanging, Painting of all kinds

Give us Your Inquiries

For hardware of every description our stock is right and prices defy competition

Blacksmiths Forges and Tools. Neverslip Horse shoes and Chlks

See our GOLDEN NUGGET RANGE with Steel Top and copper Reservoir Complete

on Base **\$42.50**

Heaters at all Prices From \$8.50 up.

We are agents for the celebrated Automobile Skates from \$1.25 up

Hockey Sticks, Tape, Pucks, etc.

For quality hardware we are the PEOPLE

KONAI PUKSAPUT

Gleichen Trading Company

The PALACE HOTEL GLEICHEN



RATES :

Meals, - - -	50c.
Rooms, First Floor, - - -	75c. and \$1
Rooms, Second Floor, - - -	50c.
Modern in Every Respect. - - -	Steam Heated

You know as well as we, but you put off taking out a policy. Why? You'll be provoked at yourself the day after the fire that sweeps away your savings if they are not insured. What earthly excuse have you for not seeing us to-day? We await your answer.



Thomas Henderson
Successor to McKie and Henderson
REAL ESTATE
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

THE OLD AND NEW

They used to say:
"Has anybody here seen Kelley?" But now at Cluny it is;
Has anybody here seen REAZIN—the
OIL MAN
He handles the highest quality of oils and greases obtainable—That's why.

Revelstoke Sawmill Co. Ltd. LUMBER

We supply everything in building material. New stock arriving daily
Call and look over our Stock with us
No order too large or none too small for us to fill.

OAK for eveners and reaches always on hand. Also a good stock of Rough Maple from 1 inch to 4 inches thick and any length for all purposes. Estimates cheerfully given by

C. L. FARROW, Local Manager

Pte. T. Ostler Here Was Struck With 7 Pieces of Shrapnel

Pte. T. Ostler, who enlisted with the Strathcona Horse, was in town last week and met many old friends here. He was formerly among the many ranchers along the Red Deer river who made Gleichen their headquarters before the railways north were constructed. He, like most soldiers, was rather reticent as to the part he played on the battlefield, yet it was learned he was wounded in the groin and had extracted no less than seven pieces of shrapnel from his wounds. For sixteen long weeks he laid in the hospital and then was allowed three months leave of absence. Already two of these months have about passed and in another month he expects to be again with his regiment. All will join in wishing him a safe return.

Bring your entries for auction to T. H. Beach at once if you want to have them on his sale bills for January 22nd.

A brief letter from Pte. J. Gittins in Bramshott, England, intimates that the 50th boys are all well and happy and they are still readers of the CALL. He sent along a few corrections for our "Roll of Honor."

We have just received a big stock of crockery and glassware. Come and inspect and compare our prices. We defy competition. The Gleichen Trading Company.

Harry Robinson Writes From France

Miss Bessie Gieves has received a letter from Pte. Harry Robinson of the 10th from France dated Nov. 26th. He writes most cheerfully and says he is standing the rough weather well, although the trenches are in a bad state and very muddy, water in some places to the knees. But the weather was getting cold and freezing at night. "Am making a collection of souvenirs which I will send you shortly. Have not seen any of the 31st boys yet but may see them soon. Gleichen is sure well represented in this war for its size and am sure will do it justice. There will be losses, of course, but that is to be expected in any war. I hope to go back and have at least as good a chance as the next. I have not been in a battle yet, but to me it seems like one big battle. The Boer war was nothing to this for execution. In one fight out here they fired more shells in one day than they did in the whole Boer war. So you can realize what it is like. This world will be topsy-turvy when this war is over and will take some time to be itself again. But I will have the consolation of saying I done the right thing in coming here to do my bit for King and country, and for Gleichen. Well, I am looking forward to eating my next Christmas dinner in Gleichen. I think the allies will have cleaned them up by then. Canada is certainly doing her share in this war and deserves great credit for the way in which she rose to the occasion when she was needed. There will be great times when all come marching home."

If you have anything worth selling at auction you should list it with T. H. Beach at once so that he can advertise it for his regular monthly sale on Jan. 22.

David McBean states that 42 acres of his wheat threshed out 53 bushels to the acre and his other crops were excellent.

For your wash boilers, wringers, ironing board, irons, etc., go to the Gleichen Trading Co.

The Supreme Court of Alberta 1916

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of causes, Civil and Criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for the year 1916. When the date set for the opening of a Court or a sitting is a holiday, such Court or sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Appellate Division
EDMONTON—Second Tuesday in January, First Tuesday in April and Third Tuesday in September.

CALGARY—Fourth Tuesday in February, Third Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in November.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes

EDMONTON AND CALGARY—Second Tuesday in January and each Tuesday thereafter, except during vacation (commencing after the long vacation on the third Tuesday in September).

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes
EDMONTON AND CALGARY—Fourth Tuesday in April, and Fifth Tuesday in October.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes
EDMONTON AND CALGARY—Second Tuesday in January, Fourth Tuesday in March, Fifth Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in October.

WETASKIWIN—Third Tuesday in February and First Tuesday in October.

RED DEER—Fourth Tuesday in January and Third Tuesday in September.

STETTLE—Third Tuesday in March and Fifth Tuesday in October. Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in March and Second Tuesday in November.

MACLEOD—First Tuesday in March and Third Tuesday in October. LETHBRIDGE—Fifth Tuesday in February and third Tuesday in September.

For Trial of all Civil Causes
WETASKIWIN—Second Tuesday in May and Fourth Tuesday in November.

RED DEER—Second Tuesday in March and Second Tuesday in November.

STETTLE—Fourth Tuesday in April and Third Tuesday in December. MEDICINE HAT—Second Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in December.

MACLEOD—Third Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in December. LETHBRIDGE—Second Tuesday in February, Fourth Tuesday in May and Third Tuesday in November.

DATED at Edmonton, Alberta, this 20th day of December, 1915.
G. P. Owen Fenwick
Acting Deputy Attorney General.

Notice of Application for the Transfer of a Brand

Notice is hereby given under the provisions of section 14 of the Brand Act, that an application has been filed with the Recorder of Brands at Medicine Hat, for the registration of a transfer to J. J. Miller of Lawsonburg of two cattle brands U and PK

on the right and left ribs respectively, at present recorded in the name of Prince Kerr Ranch Company of Calgary, but which were sold to Robert L. Shaw of Stettler and afterwards resold to said J. J. Miller aforesaid.

In the absence of valid objections to the said transfer filed in the office of the Recorder of Brands at Medicine Hat before the expiration of thirty days from the date of the second publication of this notice, the said transfer may be completed under the provisions of the Act.

JAS. WILSON,
Recorder of Brands.
Office of the Recorder of Brands,
Medicine Hat, Alta. 44

W. W. Winspear General Merchant, Namas



Direct Importer of
Men's Furnishings and
Dry Goods

Gleichen Roll of Honor

Appended is the honor roll of the men who have enlisted from Gleichen to fight for their King and Country. We trust that friends will send in the names of any we have omitted.

10th Battalion
C Marshall

12th Mounted Rifles
L Cpl E Wagstaffe
Geo Moss
N H Syngge
Rog Jowett
H G Robinson
Cpl W Bielby
P Rogers
F Duckworth
J Weddell
W Jeffries
A Ross
Lance, Corpl. W H Nixon
H Shouldice
L J Engstrom
A Michie
C A Blencowe
C Wynters

13th Mounted Rifles
Sergt Hicks
W L Clark
H G Robinson
B Wheeler

31st Battalion
A S Woods
T W Woodland
Frank Vigar, wounded
P Kingsmith
E Weddell
Sergt A Weddell
John Aitken
G Wakefield

50th Battalion
R Beacon
H Roberts
R Dodgson
J Edwards
Sergt Devine
W Kay
J Gittins
W Whitfield

50th Battalion
A Roberts
M Lee
G Conford
N Clements
W McDuff
M Lawless
W Vardell
E Keyte
J P Collyer

63rd Battalion
Sergt Harry Bowness,
Frank Crockett
A Weaver
A Melville
A Wheeler

82nd Battalion
J O'Neill
J Woodward
Sergt John Roberts
G Maitland
Austin Brown
Rod Gooderham
John Olsen
Arthur Robert Jones
Frank Telford
J O'Keefe
C Befus
J Cassels
E A Wyndam
J W P Clark
N Harris
J Christenson
J W Eggle
J Williamson
W McLean
R Blacome
John Co.uthers
A W Sibbald
H G'enn

G Wade, Medical Corps
T Robinson
F Smart, C.A.S.C.
J Herper, C.A.S.C.
J Riddell, reservist
W Riddell, reservist
Sergt-Major Coates
N Parker, Medical Corps
T Gordon
Sergt Orr
A K Tennant
R Rose
F G O Mortimer, Lieut. A. O. D.
J T Johnston
W G Potts
J Connelly
D Douglas
G Daly
W Reynolds
E Rastain
F Francis
G B Jones
K Napier
B Jackson
J Anderson
Robert Riches
Bert Ritchie
H Holmes
Capt J T Hughes, Staff
John Martin, French army
J M Cevaer, French army
Sergt. Paul DeConinck, Belgian
David Elder, 70th Highlanders
Sergt G It Fox, Princess Patricia's, wounded
Capt E F Ward, K R R, wounded
MARK NODDLE, killed in action
• Killed in action.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
JOHN AIRD, General Manager H. V. F. JONES, Ass't General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application. W82

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager.

Now That Winter Has Set in you will require warm clothing

Corduroy shirts in fawn, green and brown at \$2.50 each.
Heavy flannel shirts from \$1.25 to \$2.25
Lined work gloves from \$1.25 to \$2
Lined dress mocha gloves from \$1.25 to \$1.75
All kinds of heavy all wool underwear \$2.50 to \$5 per suit
All kinds of warm footwear for severe weather
A full line of Slater shoes at \$5.50 and \$6
Sheepskin lined coats from \$6.50 to \$10.50
Bishop's fur coats at \$25 each

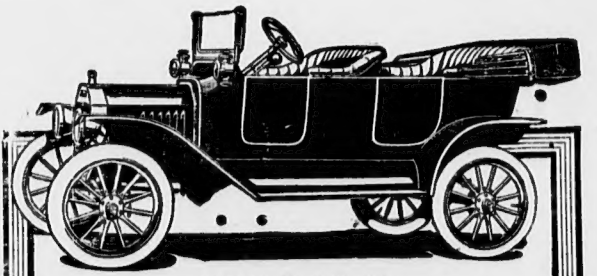
See our full line of suits from \$9.50 to \$25 including Semi-Ready suits

Come in and inspect our goods

The Hicks Trading Co.

Phone 37
For Steam Coal, Galt Coal
Bankhead Hard Coal,
and Briquettes.

Phone 37
For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils.
We move anything with two ends
BROWN'S TRANSFER



"MADE IN CANADA"

ANNOUNCEMENT

The following prices F. O. B. Ford, Ontario, effective August 2, 1915:

Ford Runabout \$480
Ford Touring Car \$580

No Speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars are fully equipped. Place your order early to ensure delivery.

W. R. McKIE, GLEICHEN
LICENSED DEALER.



Is YOUR Subscription PAID Up

FEARFUL HORRORS OF ARMENIAN MURDERS ALMOST SURPASS BELIEF

GHASTLY SCENES ENACTED BY HEARTLESS TURKS

Viscount Bryce Makes Public the Details of Further Massacres of the Hapless Armenians, Which, he says, Surpass in Horror What Has Been Previously Published

Viscount Bryce has made public the details of further Armenian massacres which, in a letter accompanying them, he says "surpass in horror, if that were possible, what has been published already."

"I feel," his letter continues, "that such crimes ought to be exposed to the utmost, and that the charity of other nations will more than ever be drawn to the unhappy refugees when it is known what their friends and fellow countrymen have suffered."

Viscount Bryce says the details confirm and amplify the ghastly history of deportations by which Armenians in northern and eastern Anatolia were driven to a death of hundreds of thousands. The first part of the evidence, he says, was received by the committee of enquiry in the United States, and the second part comes from an Armenian gentleman at Tiflis, who received it from refugees where the events happened.

"The sufferers of the peasants and mountaineers in the region of Van, Mush, and Samun, Bryce says, 'seem to have been more terrible than those of the peaceful townfolk, described in part one of the report. Every successive piece of evidence increases the horror of the story and confirms the dreadful certainty of its truth.'

After giving part of the evidence received from the United States, Viscount Bryce says that the following extracts were taken from his correspondent at Tiflis:

"Toward the end of May Djedvet Bey, the military governor, was expelled from Van. Djedvet fled southwards and entered Salir, with some 8,000 soldiers, whom he called 'butcher battalions.' He massacred most of the Christians of Salir, the details of which nothing is known. On the best of authority, however, it is reported that he was demanding arms to burn in the public squares the Armenian bishop, Eglise Vartavard, and the Chaldean bishop, Addal Shor.

"On June 25 the Turks surrounded the town of Bitlis and cut its communication with neighboring Armenian villages. Then most of the able-bodied men were taken away from their women by domiciliary visits. During the following few days all the men under arrest were shot outside the town, and buried in deep trenches dug by the victims themselves. The young men and children were distributed among the soldiers. The remainder, the 'useless lot,' were driven to the south, and are believed to have been drowned in the Tigris.

"It is in such a fashion that the Turks disposed of about 15,000 Armenians at Bitlis. At Mush, early in July, the same method was followed, but the Armenians, and a large number in ransom of nobles of the town. The head men of the village were

subjected to revolting tortures. Their finger nails and then their toe nails were forcibly extracted; teeth were knocked out, and in some cases noses were whittled down, the victims thus being done to death under shocking lingering agony.

"The female relatives of the victims who came to their rescue were assaulted in public, before the very eyes of their mutilated men. The shrieks and death cries of the victims filled the air, yet they did not move the Turkish hordes.

"In the town of Mush itself the Armenians, under the leadership of Gotoyan and others, entrenched themselves in churches and stone-built houses, and fought for four days in self defense, but Turkish artillery, manned by German officers, made short work of all the Armenian positions, and every one of the Armenian leaders, as well as their men, were killed in the fighting.

"The ghastly scenes which followed may seem incredible, yet these reports have been confirmed beyond all doubt. The shortest method employed for disposing of the women and children in the various camps was by burning. Fire was set to the large wooden sheds in Aljian, Mograkom, and other Armenian villages, and the absolutely helpless women and children were roasted to death.

"Many women went mad and threw away their children. Some women knelt down and prayed, amid the flames which were burning their bodies. Other shrieked for help, which came from nowhere, and the executioners, who seemed unmoved by this unending misery, executed infants by one leg and hurled them into the fire calling out to the burning mothers, 'Here are your lions.'

"Turkish prisoners, who apparently witnessed some of these scenes, were horrified and maddened at the number of the slain. The odor of burning flesh, they say, permeates the air for many days.

"In the hilly country of Sasun the surviving warriors found themselves surrounded at close quarters by 30,000 Turks and Kurds, who followed up this desperate military struggle for life which have always been the pride of the mountaineers. Men, women and children fought with knives, scythes, stones, and anything else they could handle. They rolled blocks of stone down the steep slopes, killing many of their enemies. In the frightful hand-to-hand combats, women were seen thrusting their knives into the throats of Turks.

"When every warrior had fallen, several of the younger women, who were leaders of families, threw themselves from the rocks, some of them with infants in their arms."

Why the Serbs Fight On

A Sample of Austrian Frightfulness Perpetrated in Serbia

The fortitude and unflinching endurance of the Serbs furnishes proof of the virility of the race and of the right of Serbia to rise again with Belgium and take its place in history as the home of the little peoples of heroic mould. The Serbs fight not merely because liberty is the breath of life to the mountaineer, but also because they have hideous wrongs to avenge. Mr. Perry Robinson, a war correspondent who recently returned from Serbia, has told of some of these horrors in an article in The Bellman of Minneapolis. Were his statements about the burning of people at the stake not corroborated by the testimony of neutral scientists they would be incredible.

Mr. Robinson tells of one incomparable act of devilry perpetrated at the border city of Shabatz by the Austrians. "There was a curious exception to the universal wrecking. I visited the place and saw it as it was on the day the Austrians left. It was the leading drug store of the town. The owner, who had fled from the city and returned again when the Austrians were driven out, expected that he would find his stock as completely gone as that of any other resident. It is true that all the fancy articles, the perfumes, soaps, and things for the toilet, had been carried off, and the floor was covered with litter from the rummaged drawers; but to his astonishment, in orderly rows as he had left them on the shelves all around the walls, still stood the large glass jars containing his drugs. He was amazed that the Austrians had resisted the temptation to smash so many bottles; but chance led him to examine the contents of the bottles, and he found that they had been carefully mixed, and poison had been introduced into each jar of innocent medicine. It strikes one as being as ingenious a piece of frightfulness as has been perpetrated in all the war—the 'spirit of murder' working in the very means of life."

Is it to be wondered at that the Serbs fight on?—Toronto Globe.

Point of View is Everything

We have often insisted that, given certain conditions, the point of view is everything. Confirmation of this may be found in a recent letter to an English paper, in which the writer testified against that peculiarly English institution, the pessimistic press and public, very much as Admiral John Hawkins testified against "the croakers," while he played bowls with Drake, with the armada in sight. A certain young officer, says the modern Sir John, shook the dust of England off his feet on returning to the trenches, with these words: "England's all very well to live in in peace time, but in war time it's too beastly depressing. I'm going back to where it's livelier."—Christian Science Monitor.

Facts About Cyprus Approaching

The Important Island Great Britain Offered to Greece

"Cyprus is one of the most important islands in the Mediterranean," says a bulletin given out lately by the National Geographical Society, which describes England's reported offer to the Greeks for their aid in the world war. "There are just two islands in the broad inland sea larger than Cyprus, and these are Sicily and Sardinia. There are few islands in the world more rich in historical associations, and none, probably, more coveted by powerful neighbors.

"The island lies in the mouth of a pocket formed by Asia Minor and Syria, mainland to the north and to the east. It has an area of 3,584 square miles. A great part of the island is taken up by two mountain ranges, one which fills much of the southern and central part, and the other of which stretches along the northern coast.

"The coast of Asia Minor lies forty-six miles to the north, and that of Syria between fifty and sixty miles to the east. Although nominally a possession of the Ottoman empire up until the outbreak of hostilities between the Turks and the allies, Cyprus has been administered by Great Britain since the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, and now forms an integral part of the British empire. English occupation has done much to improve the conditions of health on the island, as it has been a stimulus to commercial development.

"The mountains of the island are wild and beautiful, and upon their sides the forests are still growing that were famed and prized in early Egyptian times. They also contain the mines of copper, celebrated among the ancients, still richly productive, which gave the metal its name (copper being a derivative of the word). The highest altitude in Cyprus, the highest mountain, is attained by Mount Troodos, with a summit 6,406 feet above sea level.

"A wide valley runs east and west through the central part of the island. This valley is about sixty miles long, with a breadth varying from ten to twenty miles. The mountain ranges on either side send their waters to the valley through intermittent torrents. Much of this lowland is uncultivated, though in the northern parts grain is grown. The soil of the whole valley is good, and there is no reason why the uncertain water supply might not be supplemented bringing all of the land under cultivation.

"In the days when western civilization was in its swaddling clothes, Cyprus was widely known for its impassable forests, which not only clothed the sides and summits of the mountains with thick, dark masses of green, but which overgrew the whole floor of the valley between with such an interlacing tangle of trees and underbrush that it was difficult to clear the land for cultivation.

"The wonderful forests of the land, however, in the more than 1,000 years of exploitation that have passed over them, have been almost entirely cut away. Those forests built the ships of Egypt, of Greek Syrian rulers, of Asia Minor cities, and of Turks, and that remains of their once magnificent forests are the pine growths on the mountains.

"It is, nevertheless, a valuable land, and much of its former splendor could be brought back to it by the proper administration and development. The British have well begun this work of rehabilitation.

"The population of the island is estimated at 240,000, Greeks and Turks. The chief towns are Nicosia, the capital, with 15,000 inhabitants, the largest city, and Limassol and Larnaca.

"Most of the people gain their livelihood by agriculture. The methods employed are almost as ancient as the traditions of the island, and the inhabitants are stoutly opposed to innovation. The olive, mulberry, grapes and other fruits, oil, figs, cotton and all sorts of vegetables are grown. Irrigation works have been undertaken for the reclamation of the soil, so fruitful of old, and many acres have been brought back under cultivation.

"Cyprus does an annual trade of about \$1,500,000. It is handicapped in its commerce owing to the want of deep harbors and to an eastern fatalism too thoroughly learned to permit of much initiative. Since the British occupation some energy has been brought into the little land, but there still remains a great deal to be accomplished before the island can become a business manager, and can become independent. Great Britain administers Cyprus through a high commissioner with the powers of a colonial governor."

Britain's Prompt Action

Why the German Walkover Did Not Materialize

Viscount Haldane, the former war secretary, speaking at Hamstead, declared that the Germans would have reached Paris and perhaps Calais, had not the government taken prompt action upon the warnings which he himself and others had given of the German intentions.

The British government, he said, did everything possible to get aggressive ideas out of the heads of other nations on the continent, but that did not prevent the government from taking precautionary measures. Great Britain was not taken unawares, but was able to mobilize the army and navy at the first moment of the outbreak of the war.

Lord Haldane expressed the belief that there is not a single government among the powers that has not been wholly surprised and taken aback by the magnitude and duration of the struggle which has since developed, and that he has been much surprised as the German general staff, which "had expected a walkover in about three months."

33,000 British Prisoners of War

The number of British prisoners of war in Germany is now approximately 33,000. These figures were given in response to a question in the British House of Commons by Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under-secretary for war.

Defeat Slowly

Just a Short Time Till the Enemy Will be Much Outnumbered

If Germany is not defeated in a series of pitched battles upon the western and eastern fronts she will be defeated by the process of attrition, just as the Southern Confederacy was defeated by Grant. Lee himself said that his own lines were worn so thin that they broke. They were not shattered; they collapsed. The time will come when the German armies will be outnumbered by two to one, and then they will be no longer able to replace killed or wounded men with reserves. Up to the present time the German, Russian, French and Italian armies have remained about the same size as they were a year ago. The French army is almost at the point where it will decrease in numbers. The British army has grown from 150,000 to more than one million. The Austrian army has begun to diminish. Within a few weeks it seems certain that there can be no further German reinforcements. The French army is sufficient to fill the gaps of war, and the lines will be no longer able to hold their present positions. They will begin to contract; while the armies of the allies will continue to expand. It is merely a question of time when the Teutonic alliance will be broken and two to one.

Writing on this subject in the New York Tribune, Mr. Frank Simonds calculates the original man power of the warring nations, their losses and the general military situation next spring or summer. In countries where the armies are raised by conscription it is estimated that one-tenth of the population is fit for military service. Germany, therefore, could supply 6,750,000, Austria 5,000,000, Italy 3,500,000, France 4,000,000, and Russia 17,000,000. Great Britain has raised about 3,000,000 under the voluntary system. In other words, the Central Powers had 17,500,000 available soldiers, as compared with 27,500,000 of the allies. He makes no calculation regarding the Turkish, Serbian, Belgian and Bulgarian armies, for allowing for the half million men the British have available for this theatre of war, the rival forces are about equal.

Germany, new from the outset, of course, that her only hope of winning against these odds was to defeat her enemies separately, to conquer France and force her to make peace before Russia got fighting, and then to wheel upon the Russians. This plan has utterly failed, but it is essential to remember that Germany has eliminated first all or even half of its numbers. If the whole man strength had been hurled into the firing line, there could have been no reserves, and the armies would have grown smaller every day. As a matter of fact, the German army has been reduced between 6,000,000 and 4,000,000 for the past year; the armies of Russia about 2,000,000 and of France about the same number.

It has been calculated by the French government that the net German losses a month, that is, the number of men permanently eliminated by death, capture, or disablement, amount to 250,000. If this calculation is correct Germany would have lost 3,750,000 out of her total 6,750,000, leaving her now with 3,000,000 soldiers, or something less than the number which it is generally believed she has. The German army, therefore, has lost more than half of its numbers. In that case the German armies have already begun to shrink. According to calculations made by British experts, German losses up to Nov. 1 amounted to about 3,000,000. Germany's own claims indicate a loss of 2,400,000. The only other difference between these figures for the purpose of this article is that, according to the French figures, the German decline has already begun, according to the British figures it will begin about the New Year, and according to the German figures it has not yet begun.

Of course the other warring nations have lost in about the same proportion to the number of men engaged, the Russians and Austrians probably more. Taking the British method of calculation, Mr. Simonds finds that on April 1, 1916, Germany will have a million less men, the French will have 1,500,000 more, while the diminishing French army will be the British force of 1,000,000, and reserves capable of supplying all the casualties, as well as another half-million men for service against the Turks or wherever they may be needed. This, too, is exclusive of all the volunteer contingents from the colonies. In other words France and Britain would have between them on the western front armies greater than the whole of the German forces left in existence. Austria would have 1,200,000, Russia 2,000,000, all the men can handle, with reserves to keep up this struggle for years, and Italy would have her original army of 3,500,000, with a reserve of 3,500,000. On April 1, then, the Central Powers would have left 3,500,000 soldiers, and the Entente 5,250,000, while Russia and Italy will have millions of reserves. Britain at least a million and Germany and Austria not one man.

Dummy Trenches

All sorts of devices are used by the opposing enemy to deceive and disguise their positions. Guns, for example, are hidden by branches of trees, their barrels painted to resemble the gnarled bark on which they are hidden. Dummy gun emplacements are erected to draw and waste the enemy's ammunition.

Dummy devices of all kinds are great favorites for deceiving, indeed. The latest dodge consists of dummy trenches which are used by the French.

These are really iron plates covered with canvas so painted that they look like lengths of parapets of trenches. To make the dummy look even more real, tufts of fresh grass are fastened to the canvas, making the iron plates look exactly like the parapet of a trench a short distance away.

These false trenches act like shields, and protect the soldiers while they slowly advance. In this way they are able to creep up close to the enemy before making a charge.

Portable Houses For the French

Circular Sent to all Lumbermen, Mills and Factories in Ontario

To present to the French government a number of portable houses as a gift, in order to relieve French people who have been driven out of their homes and deprived of most of their property during the advance of the German armies towards Paris last year, is the suggestion of a committee formed and operating to help the people. In the portion which lies this side of the present line of the armies large districts thus ravaged are being re-inhabited by their people, who are under conditions of great privation and distress.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, minister of lands, forests and mines for Ontario, has sent a circular on the subject to lumbermen, mills and factories in the province. In the course of the communication he says:

"A gift from the great lumber provinces in the shape of a number of these houses, labelled as a gift of Canada and denoting the province from which they come, would serve not only insofar as their number was concerned, to meet the wants of the people but would stand as a very excellent advertisement of what could be done in this direction and the cost at which it could be accomplished.

"The factory people are, I believe, prepared to make a very large number of these and to send representatives to Belgium and France at the proper time to undertake business negotiations. Could not this government, the lumber and mill factories, in making a presentation of a certain number of these houses in knockdown condition, the factory men putting the final processes on the lumber cut to dimensions, the lumber mills providing as their part the lumber necessary, and the government of the province, say, undertaking the cost of shipment or to the port of destination."

It is pointed out these houses should be on hand for early spring of next year.

German Kultur

There Appears to be a Vast Difference Between Culture and the German Kultur

Kultur is a word that has become familiar since the beginning of the war in Europe. Germany defended the war by saying that it was necessary to extend its Kultur to all the world. At first it was assumed that Kultur was identical with culture, and many admired German literature and scholarship were quite prepared to admit that the spread of German culture to all peoples might be a good thing. But it is only now beginning to be understood that Kultur does not mean culture, but the distinctive German spirit and methods of life. It means the death of democracy and the extension of governmental control to the minutest features of social life. It means the abolition of private choice and initiative, and the subjection of all personal aims to participation in a national purpose and means of executing it. It means that order of things which has made Germany the best prepared military nation in the world and enabled the German government to include all the private resources of the nation in its military operations. German Kultur, as now explained, has no place for free will except the will to conform to the spirit and methods of the state.—Prof. W. H. Allison in New York Times.

A Hero's Death

Men Were Inspired by Their Captain's Gallantry

Among the many gallant deeds of this war, none stand out more prominently than the charge, led by Captain Langdale, against the Hohenzollern Redoubt. The men were ranged in the trench to his right and to his left all ready and waiting for the word to leap up the parapet and rush through a hundred yards of German machine gun fire and rifle fire. Capt. Langdale inspired every soldier in sight by quietly sitting on a camp stool smoking a pipe as though nothing of moment was about to occur. Once he felt the pipe and took a few puffs. Then, rising with a shout, he yelled "Come on, lads, follow me!" as he leaped over the parapet, while all his men dashed after him. Within a rush of twenty yards they met the storm, which decimated but did not check them. When they were half way to the goal the German fire partly ceased, and they could be seen rushing on to their further line. Still the central figure, well ahead, kept yelling his encouragement. Then came a mad rush for the captured trench. Many failed to reach it, and those that did found their gallant leader missing. He was among the dead some thirty yards behind.

"Minto" Sold to Russia

The Canadian ice breaking steamer Minto has been sold to the Russian government for use in keeping the port of Archangel open during the winter. She sailed recently with a Canadian crew for Archangel where she will be handed over to the Russian government. A year ago the Canadian ice breaker Earl Grey was sold to Russia and has been rendering splendid service.

New York's Population

A police census of the city, just completed, shows that the greater city has 5,253,888 inhabitants in its five boroughs. The state census last July gave the total population as 5,099,112 but some satisfaction was felt with this count, and at the instance of the health department the police were employed to compile a new census.

One More German Trick

"Until the allies hold Germany in their grip there is but one way in which to deal with talk about peace," said a German official, "and that is to regard it as what it is, one more German trick, and an old and favorite one with Bismarck. A trick to gain time. A trick to confuse feeble minds and encourage the sentimentalists. A trick, above all to veil a more vigorous prosecution of the war."—London Daily Mail.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE TURKS FIGHTING IN THE GARDEN OF EDEN

WONDERS OF THE BRITISH ADVANCE ON BAGDAD

Marching Through the Land of Adam and Noah to the Ancient City of Bagdad, There Could be no More Striking Episode in the Conflict Beyond Europe

We learned recently the surprising news that a mixed British and Indian force was within a hundred miles of Bagdad. Should our troops reach their goal, they will have performed one of the most dramatic exploits in the history of war. They will have marched over 400 miles from the Persian Gulf, through the lands of Adam and of Noah, to seize the place which even the Turks still call "the glorious city." Unless the allies take Jerusalem, there could be no more striking episode in the conflict beyond Europe.

The operations which have thus developed began modestly enough last November with a joint naval and military advance from the head of the Persian Gulf up the Shatt-al-Arab, the river formed by the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates. After one important action the expedition reached Bussorah, sixty miles from the sea, and perhaps the oldest seaport in Asia.

From the quays of Bussorah daring Arab navigators sailed many centuries ago and sacked Canton, in the days when Arabia held the secret of the sea.

It was the port whence Sindbad the Sailor, whose chronicles are so full of the exaggerated record of many generations, roved the eastern seas. Nelson himself has left on record that he visited Bussorah as a lad in the "Seahorse." Yet though the East Indian Company had warehouses there, and before has the port down an European flag.

The British chased the Turks fifty miles further up the river to Kurna. One column went up the River Karun into Persian territory to save the admiralty oil pipe line. Another has recently pushed its way for a hundred miles through the swamps and lagoons formed by the old channel of the Euphrates, and shattered a large Turkish force at Nasiriyah. A third column has steadily advanced up the Tigris, and is now at Kut-el-Amara, only 100 miles from Bagdad by land though 200 miles by the river. Long before it reached Kut the expedition was well past the worst obstacles—the shallows and rapids—on the Tigris. Though the river is at present at its lowest, there should be good water all the way to Bagdad, if we are relying on water transport, which is not clear.

The region in which our troops are now operating is of extraordinary interest, although the immense alluvial plain between the Tigris and the Euphrates contains a single hill and hardly a tree. It is an endless flat, yellow expanse of the silt of countless ages, the richest soil in the world, the granary of early civilizations, where wheat grew wild when man first found himself. Somewhere in this area lies the traditional site of the Garden of Eden. The Arabs place it at Kurna, where our troops have been encamped since January; but Sir William Willcocks pins his faith to Hit, a place far above Babylon, on the River Euphrates.

There are very few corners of the world where the British army has not marched and fought before, but this is one of them. For a parallel to the European invasion of Chaldea we have to go back to the days of Alexander the Great. The British force is traversing land over much, if we are to accept the history of the world, which has been the scene of the most famous battles of the world. It has passed by the sites of cities where dwelt the Sumerians, that wonderful race whose very existence was unsuspected by scholars until recent years. It is today within a two hours' run "by air"

more motorcar" of the enormous series of mounds which are all that is left of the mighty city of Babylon. It should soon be tramping through the desolate ruins of Seleucia, where once the Greeks ruled over a million souls. Its footsteps will ring within the gigantic vaulted hall of Ctesiphon, the last relic of the winter palace of the Parthian kings.

And then at last, if all goes well the expedition will sight the added dome and minarets of the mosque of Karim, and all the flat roofed houses of Bagdad, standing amid groves of date-palms and orange trees. From the first chapter of the Book of Genesis to the coming of the "Arabian Nights" and sweep through the shady bazaar where Haroun al-Raschid loved to roam.

The fall of Bagdad would resound more loudly throughout the east than all the battles fought between Warsaw and Ostend. Bagdad was once, in the world, the most splendid city in the world, it was the home of the Caliphate, the centre of Islam, the abode of Moslem literature and art and science, a capital which is said to have had a population of two millions. Tradition survives decay in Asia far more than in Europe, and though the Bagdad of today has shrunk to a place sheltering about 120,000 people, it still has a fame and a prestige surpassing Delhi or Peking. It is incomparably older than any city in India or China, it is mentioned in the records of Assyrian and Tiglath-Pileser, and on one of its quays may still be traced an inscription of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

Let it never be forgotten that we British were in the Persian Gulf, and thus on the border of these ancient lands, before the Turks. Though the Turks extended their rule long ago to the borders of Mesopotamia, they are comparatively newcomers in Chaldea. They took Bagdad less than three hundred years ago. They have never really conquered the Lower Tigris and Euphrates. Below Bagdad they have been taxgatherers and sentinels and nothing more. There have never been many Turks in either Bagdad or Bussorah, save soldiers and a few officials. To all the people of these regions they are oppressive and rapacious aliens, and it will not be surprising if the Bagdad populace hails the British as deliverers from the Turkish yoke.

The loss of Bagdad would inflict an irreparable blow upon Turkish prestige, but the greatest result would be that it would strike at the very heart of the German dreams of ultimate dominion in Eastern Europe and Western Asia, which largely contributed to bringing about the present war. The Baghdad Railway was one of the central features of German world policy. The dreams are shattered, Great Britain is nearing Bagdad, and at Bussorah she holds the gate by which Germany had expected to emerge upon the shores of the Persian Gulf. If it is not soon won, it speculates upon the future consequences of this memorable conquest. With a revival of irrigation Chaldea ought to become again one of the granaries of the world, while Bussorah should be made an Eastern Hamburg. These questions belong to the still distant period of peace.

The advance on Bagdad is a daring feat of arms, but it must not be forgotten that the Turks may send reinforcements down the Tigris. The army of India, which has heavy normal responsibilities, is endeavoring to do a great many things at once, and at Fraser, in the London Daily Mail.

Providing for the Maimed Soldiers

Canadians to be Placed in Institutions to Receive the Best Treatment

Soldiers returning from the front, according to the plans of the hospitals commission, will not be sent home, but will be placed in the convalescent institutions provided for the purpose. Since the industry of the Government has been found that their tendency is against going into homes. They wish to go to their own people. The homecoming celebrations do not always stimulate their recovery.

In view of the fact that the government will have to pay these men a pension in perpetuity, the commission proposes to exercise its authority and in all serious cases place them in institutions where they may be properly and scientifically cared for and their condition ameliorated. This, it is felt, is particularly desirable because of the fact that the pension is to be based upon the nature and extent of the permanent injury.

By way of overcoming another complaint it has been decided that the pay of an invalided man shall not cease when he reaches Canada, but shall be continued until such time as his pension begins.

Reduced Consumption of Spirits

That the per capita consumption of spirits has fallen to a lower level than in any period during the last five years is shown by the annual report of the department of inland revenue. It indicates that Canadians per head consumed 372 gallons as compared with 1.61 the year previous. Of beer, 6,071 gallons per capita were consumed, as compared with 7,200 in 1914, and of wines .095 as compared with .124 gallons. Of tobacco, 3,427 pounds were consumed per head, or less than in 1914, when the average was 3,711 pounds.

Cutting Off Military Luxuries

Generals and other high officers of the French army must get along with fewer automobiles and horses hereafter by order of Gen. Gallieni, minister of war.

Germany Loses Nearly Four Million Men

Official Lists up to Nov. 22 Issued by Germany Show This Fact

Special cables to the New York World from London, say: "Three million seven hundred thousand is the total number of casualties in the German army during the war up to and including November 22 last. That, the killed, wounded and missing amount to this vast number is shown by the official lists of German casualties including No. 800, which has just been received in the London office of the New York World.

"Embraced in these lists are 10,306 pages. The newest list maintains a daily average of 9,000.

"The localities where the losses are suffered are not mentioned in the lists. Entire companies of German infantry continue to be wiped out wholesale. The lists prove, List No. 798, dated November 20, announces that Major-General Friese, of Maddeburg, has been seriously wounded and captured, and that Major-General Von Semmern, of Blakenburg, has been wounded slightly.

"Heavy losses of non-commissioned officers remain the feature of almost every casualty roll. Casualties among battalions of middle aged men, consisting of Landwehr and Landsturm troops, are conspicuous in the lists. The Prussian, Bavarian, Wurttemberg and Saxon contingents."

Hun Shipping Has Suffered Heavily

Of the 5,459,296 tons of which the German merchant marine consisted at the beginning of the war, 230,000 tons have been captured by the British navy and 38,000 tons of other allies, while 117,000 tons have been sunk and 297,000 tons interned in ports of the British empire. The remainder, except the few ships at large in the Baltic, are interned in German and neutral harbors. These figures were given out by Sir Owen Phillips while presiding at a meeting in London of a British shipbuilding company.

CASH AUCTION SALES

Regular Monthly Sale at West's Old Barn, Gleichen

Saturday, January 22, 1916

Work Team, 1400 lbs. 2 Young Mares, 1400 lbs, in foal.
Mare 1500 lbs., in foal. 6-year-old Percheron Stallion
Several good work teams. Saddle and Driving Horses.
10 Cows, springers. 20 head of Weaners.
10 Yearlings, extra good Range stock
1914 Ford Car. 2 Bulldog Fanning Mills. 2 Gang Plows
Superior Seed Drill. Set Genuine Rubber Double Harness, nearly new. Oak Sideboard
Stock Saddle in good repair. And other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale at 1 O'clock SHARP.

Entries Taken up to Hour of Sale

G. S. WARREN SALE

N.E. 4-1 of Sec. 33-22-21, 6 miles north of Cluny and 1 mile east of Ouelletteville P. O.

AT 12 O'CLOCK SHARP ON

TUESDAY, FEB., 1st 1916

Buckskin gelding, 8 years old. Black gelding, 4 years old. Black mare, 6 years old, in foal
Grey Percheron mare, 5 years old. Grey Percheron gelding, 4 years old. Brown mare, 6 years old
Brown mare, supposed to be in foal. Black Percheron mare, supposed to be in foal

The above horses are all well broken.

Registered Angus bull, 16 months old, bred from Imported stock, Pedigree will be produced at sale.
Grade Hereford bull, 3 years old. 2 Hogs. 40 Pure Bred Plymouth Rock & 12 White Orpington Hens
Set Double Harness, Set Single Harness, Covered buggy.

Poultry Netting, Chatham Incubator, Chest of Carpenter Tools, Stack of Sheaf Oats.

Dining table and chairs Mission finish, solid oak buffet, glass cupboard, bed couch, 2 bed springs and mattress, bureau and wash stand, washing machine and wringer, sewing machine, quantity

of china and glass ware, gramophone and Victor records, Morris chair, kitchen range, 2 heaters, stove pipes, and other articles too numerous to mention.

No Reserve as the proprietor is moving to Ontario

This Sale will positively start at 12 O'clock SHARP. TERMS CASH.

T. H. BEACH, Auctioneer

M. Bollinger when renewing his subscription to the CALL said he had a better crop last year than he ever expected any man to have and better than he ever expected to have again. He was ready to buy more land if he could get some just to his own notion, and he had some to sell providing he was offered enough for it. However, he has promised to give us a full report of his bountiful crop for another issue.

You will mask next Tuesday.

See our Golden Nugget Range with steel top and copper reservoir on base \$42.50 Gleichen Trading Coy.

Why is it, a careless seven year old kid can drop a half burned match in an alley and burn up all the buildings in a block, while an able bodied man has to use up a whole box of matches to get a fire started in a heater that has draft enough to draw all the furniture up the stove pipe?

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Tracey are happy in the arrival of a son and heir on Sunday, January 16th, at W. J. Trend's ranch.

The friends of Mrs. Chris. Bartsch will be pleased to learn that she has recovered from her recent severe illness.

Our farmer friends are having a good time in Calgary this week. It is due to them, one and all, and a great deal more.

The grand march at the Red Cross masquerade will start promptly at 8:30 and don't forget it.

The Bassano hockey team failed to show up last Wednesday night to play their return game with Gleichen. Their excuse being it was a little too frosty. However, when the game does come off it should be a humdinger as both teams are getting rounded into condition and the spectators should get more for their hard earned coin.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Hall returned on Sunday from Winnipeg and other eastern points where they visited friends and relatives. They left here on Christmas eve and while away Mr. Hall underwent a surgical operation from which we are pleased to say he has completely recovered. During their absence they visited Mrs. Hall's relatives at Birtle, Man., and Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Dickinson, who were residents of Gleichen for a number of

years, and whose friends will regret to learn that Mrs. Dickenson was quite ill.

The services-morning and evening at St. Andrew's Church next Sunday will be conducted by Rev. M. C. Gandier, in the absence of Rev. Cox Clark. It is hoped all will make an effort to attend as Mr. Gandier has inconvenienced him to a certain extent in order to take the services. Rev. Cox Clark is still in Calgary with Mrs. Clark whose condition remains critical.

THE GLEICHEN WEATHER REPORT

The following weather report is supplied by J. W. Jozett, who is officially appointed by the Dominion Government:

	Max	Min.
Jan. 12.....	-25	-41
13.....	-15	-30
14.....	-5	-16
15.....	-5	-34
16.....	10	-5
17.....	23	0
18.....	15	-5

You will be at the Red Cross masquerade at 8:30 or miss a real good thing.

For table cutlery carvers in case, electro plate, etc., go to the Gleichen Trading Company.

O. G. Calquhoun returned last week from a trip of four weeks through the western states.

The hockey club dance given last Wednesday proved a great success. There was not a very large crowd present but those who were there had the time of their lives. The music was good, the floor was good and everybody felt good and danced to their hearts content until 3 a.m.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Ferguson and Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Wallace took in the reception and ball given by Potentate and Mrs. McKillip in the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, Wednesday night the 19th. The guests of honor being the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Brett.

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.

J. H. GOODERHAM
18th Indian Agent

R. A. BIRD
Photographer

Gleichen and
Bassano

Gleichen Train Arrivals

The new C.P.R. time table took effect on Sunday, Oct. 31st, and the arrivals at Gleichen are as follows:

Train No. 1—west bound—	2.40
" 3—west bound—	14.30
" 2—east bound—	4.07
" 4—east bound—	17.34


HARDWICK BROS

P.O. Box 186, GLEICHEN

Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

Left ribs  left ribs  right ribs
499 left ribs  left ribs  right ribs

Horses branded:  right ribs

F. A. McHUGH & SONS
BLIND CREEK, ALTA.

Owners of horses branded H2 left thigh, 2H left thigh, 2 left thigh and left shoulder. Cattle branded H2 left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip. 101 left hip — left ribs.

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